Additional Maps

A France in Departments

B Sardinia

C Naples &c

D Switzerland

E Turkey in Europe

F Turkey in Asia

~~Sid. 13. 1.~~
~~XIII. 54. 10~~ atlas 2. 79. 1

A

GENERAL ATLAS,

DESCRIBING THE WHOLE

UNIVERSE:

BEING

A COMPLETE COLLECTION

OF

THE MOST APPROVED MAPS EXTANT;

CORRECTED WITH THE GREATEST CARE, AND AUGMENTED FROM THE LATEST DISCOVERIES.

The Whole being an IMPROVEMENT of the MAPS of

D'ANVILLE AND ROBERT.

Engraved in the beſt Manner on SIXTY-TWO COPPER-PLATES,

By THOMAS KITCHIN, Senior, and Others.

CONTAINING,

1. 2. A General Map of the World, in Two Hemiſpheres, with the Tracks and all the New Diſcoveries of Capt. James Cook, and other Circumnavigators; with Marginal Delineations of the moſt intereſting Particulars in the Solar, Starry, and Mundane Syſtem.

3. 4. Europe divided into its Kingdoms, States, Republics, &c. with deſcriptive Tables, and many Additions and Improvements.

5. The British Isles, with their reſpective Roads and Diviſions.

6. 7. England and Wales, drawn from the moſt accurate Surveys.

8. 9. Scotland, or North Britain, compiled from the beſt Surveys, and regulated by the lateſt Obſervations.

10. 11. Ireland, with all its Diviſions, Poſt Roads and Canals.

12. The Catholic Netherlands, or Ten Provinces.

13. The Seven United Provinces, with the Canals and Great Roads.

14. France, and its Poſt Roads.

15. Spain and Portugal, from the lateſt Obſervations.

16. Italy, with the Iſlands of Sicily, Sardinia, and Corſica.

17. 18. The Empire of Germany, with the Kingdom of Pruſſia, &c.

19. The Northern States, or the Kingdoms of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway.

20. The Kingdom of Poland, with its diſmembered Provinces.

21. The Whole Russian Empire, in Europe and Aſia.

22. 23. Asia, and its Iſlands, divided into its Empires, Kingdoms, States, Regions, &c.

24. 25. The East-Indies, with the European Settlements, and the High Roads, &c.

26. 27. Africa, with all its States, Kingdoms, Republics, Regions, Iſlands, &c. alſo an Hiſtorical Deſcription, and a Chart of the Gold Coaſt.

28. 29. The Whole Continent of America, divided into North and South, and Weſt-Indies.

30. 31. North America, with the Weſt-India Iſlands, divided according to the Preliminary Articles of Peace, ſigned at Verſailles, 20th Jan. 1783, wherein are particularly diſtinguiſhed The United States, &c.

32. The River St. Laurence, from Fort Frontenac to the Iſland of Anticoſti.

33. The Courſe of the River Miſſiſſipi, from the Baliſe to Fort Chartres.

34. 35. South America, with ſeveral Improvements and Additions, alſo a Chart of Falkland's Iſlands.

LONDON:
Printed and Publiſhed by
LAURIE *and* WHITTLE,
No. 53,
FLEET-STREET,
SUCCESSORS TO THE LATE
Mr. ROBERT SAYER.

[1794]

Academiæ Cantabrigiensis
Liber

A GENERAL MAP OF THE WORLD, OR

WITH ALL THE NEW DISCOVERIES and MARGINAL DELINEATIONS, CONTAINING THE MOST INTERESTING PARTICULAR

LONDON:
Publiſhed by LAURIE & WHITTLE, No. 53, Fleet Street, 12th May 1794.

The SOLAR SYSTEM
The SUN and his Maculæ as seen thro a Telescope
Saturn and his Ring as seen thro a Telescope
Mercury as seen thro a Telescope
The Dimensions of the SOLAR SYSTEM
The NORTHERN HEMISPHERE
ASTRONOMICAL DEFINITIONS
The SOUTHERN
WESTERN HEMISPHERE OR THE NEW WORLD BY MR. D'ANVILLE With the New Discoveries and Several Additions
NORTHERN ICY OCEAN
BAFFINS BAY
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
NORTH AMERICA
ATLANTIC
WESTERN OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN OR GREAT
GULF OF MEXICO
Tropic of Cancer
EQUINOCTIAL LINE

GEOGRAPHICAL DEFINITIONS

The Poles of the Earth are two Points in the Surface of the Earth or Sea and diametrically oppoſite to each other, one of which is called the North Pole and the other the South Pole. The Axis of the Earth is a strait line drawn from Pole to Pole, and about which the Diurnal Motion is performed from West to East in 24 Hours whereby the Sun and Stars appear to move from East to West in the same Time. The Equinoctial Line is a great Circle all of its Parts being 90 Degrees distant from either of the Poles. Meridians are great Circles paſsing round the Earth and thro' the Poles. The Sensible Horizon is that which separates between the upper and lower Part of the Sky or Firmament. The Rational Horizon is beneath the Sensible Horizon by a Semi Diameter of the Earth, and parallel thereto. The Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn are two leſser Circles the one 23½ Degrees North and the other 23½ South of the Equinoctial. The Arctic Circle and Antarctic Circle are two leſser Circles, the one 23½ from the North Pole the other 23½ Degrees from the South Pole. The Torrid or Burning Zone is the Space of Earth and Sea between the Tropics. The Frigid or Frozen Zones are those Spaces of Earth and Sea between the Arctic and Antarctic Circles and their Poles. The North Temperate Zone is bounded by the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle. The South Temperate Zone is bounded by the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle. The Latitude of any Place is the Nearest Distance of the Place from the Equinoctial. The Longitude of any Place is the Distance from the Meridian of the Place to the Meridian of another Place where Longitude is supposed to begin reckoning on the Equator. Climates are Spaces of the Earth whose Breadths from North to South are such as to have their longest Days half an Hour different from each other. Amphiſcii are those which inhabit the Burning Zone. Heteroſcii are those who inhabit the Temperate Zones. Antœci are those which inhabit the Places under the same Meridian. Periœci are those who live in Places of the same Latitude but on oppoſite sides of the Meridian. Antipodes are those which inhabit Places [illegible] of the Earth [illegible] oppoſite to each other [illegible]

THE CAUSE OF THE TIDES EXPLAINED

The Cause of the Tides or Ebbing and Flowing of the Sea was first Discovered by Sr Isaac Newton and is accounted for as follows. 1st In whatever Part of the Earths Globe the Moon is vertical the Waters of the Ocean near that Place rise upward above their usual Surface by their Gravitation toward the Moon which the Lands near the same Place would also do in like manner were they not firmly held together by the Force of Cohesion. 2d The Gravitation of the Earth toward the Moon is as the Gravitation of a Maſs of Matter equal in magnitude to the Earth and coincident with the Centre of the Earths Globe. 3d The Gravitation of the Waters in the oppoſite Hemisphere to where the Moon is vertical is leſs than that of the Earth [illegible]. And therefore those Waters of the oppoſite Hemisphere will recede from the Earths Centre. 4th Hence it naturally follows that wherever the Moon is vertical the Ocean will rise & form a Tide or Flow and that it will be nearly the same in that Place of the Earth diametrically oppoſite thereto on the other side of the Earths Globe. 5th This Theory confirmed by Observations [illegible] a double Tide every [illegible] at all Places where the Tides [illegible] in the [illegible] The mutual attraction of the Earth and Moon would soon bring them together, were it not for the Centrifugal force which they acquire by moving round their common Center of Gravity once in every Month. Let M be the Moon, Z a N the Earth, C its Center and G the common Center of Gravity between the Earth and Moon. Z is the place where the Moon is in the Zenith and N the place where she is in the Nadir. As the points Z C and N revolve about G all in the same periodical time their Centrifugal forces or tendencies to fly off from G are directly as their distances from G. The Moon attracts strongest at Z being nearest to it, weakest at N being farthest from it and at a mean between both at the Center C. But the Moons attraction only balances the centrifugal force at C & therefore it is greater than the Centrifugal force at Z and leſs than the Centrifugal force at N. Consequently the water at Z will rise toward the Moon by the exceſs of her attraction and will recede the contrary way at N by the exceſs of its centrifugal force so that the Tides will be equally high both at Z and N and as the Earth turns on its Axis the different places thereof will come succeſsively to the high water at Z and N and to low water at [illegible]

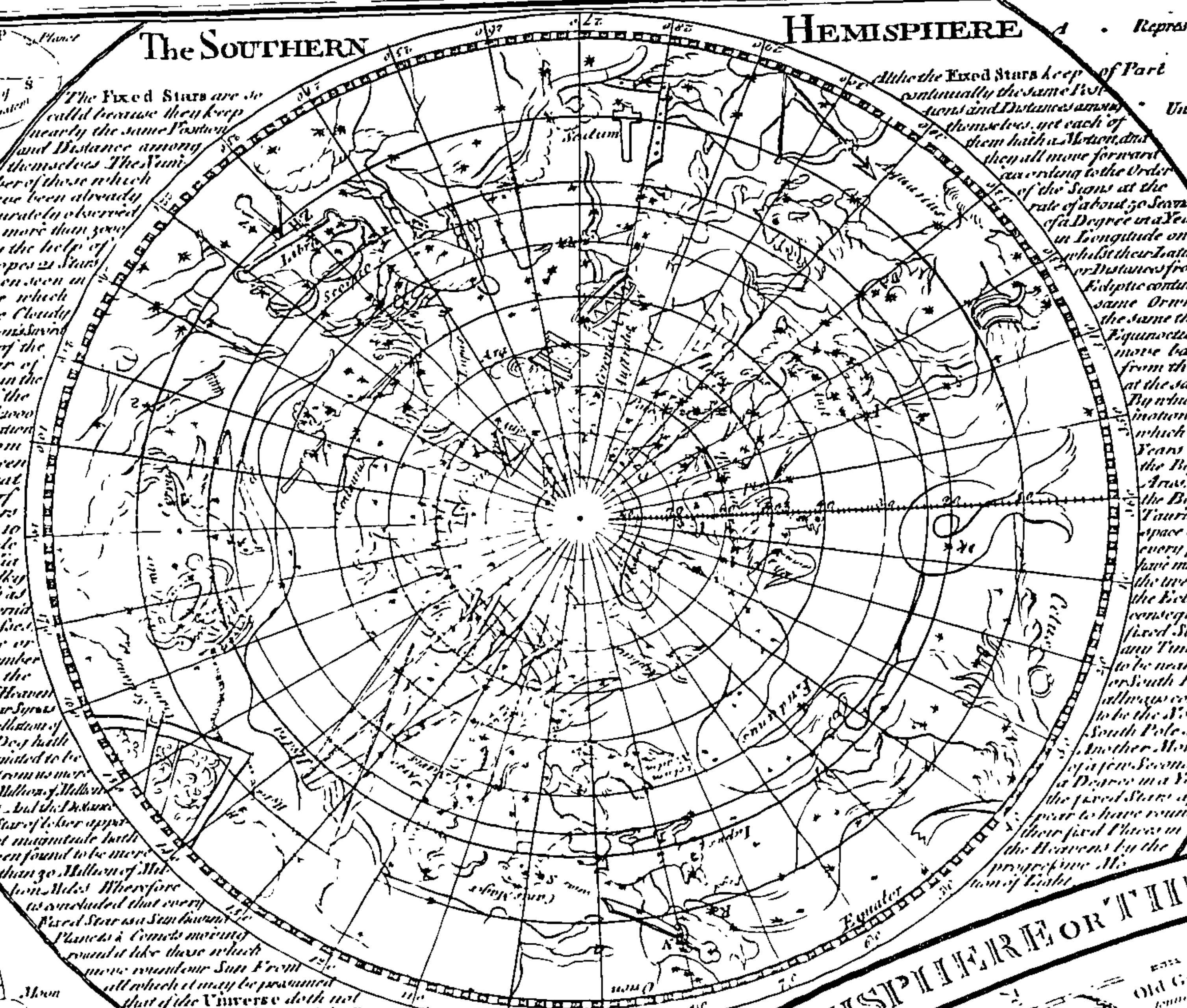
RLD, *OR* TERRAQUEOUS GLOBE:

INTERESTING PARTICULARS IN THE SOLAR, STARRY *AND* MUNDANE SYSTEM, By SAM DUNN, Mathematician.

) O N:
Nº 53, Fleet Street, 12th May 1794.

The Law of the Solar System

The SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE



The Fixed Stars *are so call'd because they keep nearly the same Position and Distance among themselves. The Number of those which have been already accurately observed is no more than 3000. Yet by the help of Telescopes 21 Stars have been seen in the space which forms the Cloudy Star of Orion's Sword, 40 in that of the cloudy Star of Præsepe 78 in the Division of the Pleiades and 2000 in the Constellation Orion. From which it has been conjectured that the Number of Fixed Stars is no less than 10 Million beside those of the Via Lactea or Milky Way and such as cannot be discerned by the best Glasses and that Twice or Thrice that Number would cover the Expanse of Heaven. The bright Star Syrius in the Constellation of the great Dog hath been estimated to be distant from us more than 2 Million of Million Miles. And the Distance of a Star of lesser apparent magnitude hath been found to be more than 30 Million of Million Miles. Wherefore it is concluded that every Fixed Star is a Sun having Planets & Comets moving round it like those which move round our Sun. From all which it may be presumed that if the* Universe *doth not extend itself beyond the Powers of Number Weight and Measure it may be too far for human Reason to comprehend. Particles of* light *are inconceivably small hard Bodies thrown off from the Sun Stars &c which move at the Rate of 10 Million Miles in a Minute of Time & come from the Sun to our Earth in 8 Minutes & from the Fixed Stars in about 6 Years.*

A Representation of Part of the Universe

Altho' the Fixed Stars *keep continually the same Positions and Distances among themselves, yet each of them hath a Motion, and they all move forward according to the Order of the Signs at the rate of about 50 Seconds of a Degree in a Year in Longitude only whilst their Latitude or Distances from the Ecliptic continue the same. Or which is the same thing, the Equinoctial Points move backward from the Stars at the same Rate. By which apparent motion those Stars which about 2000 Years ago were at the Beginning of Aries are now at the Beginning of Taurus. And in the space of 25000 Years every fixed Star will have mov'd thro' all the twelve Signs of the Ecliptic and consequently no fixed Star that at any Time happens to be near the North or South Pole will always continue to be the North or South Pole Star. Another Motion of a few Seconds of a Degree in a Year the fixed Stars appear to have round their fixed Places in the Heavens by the progressive Motion of Light.*

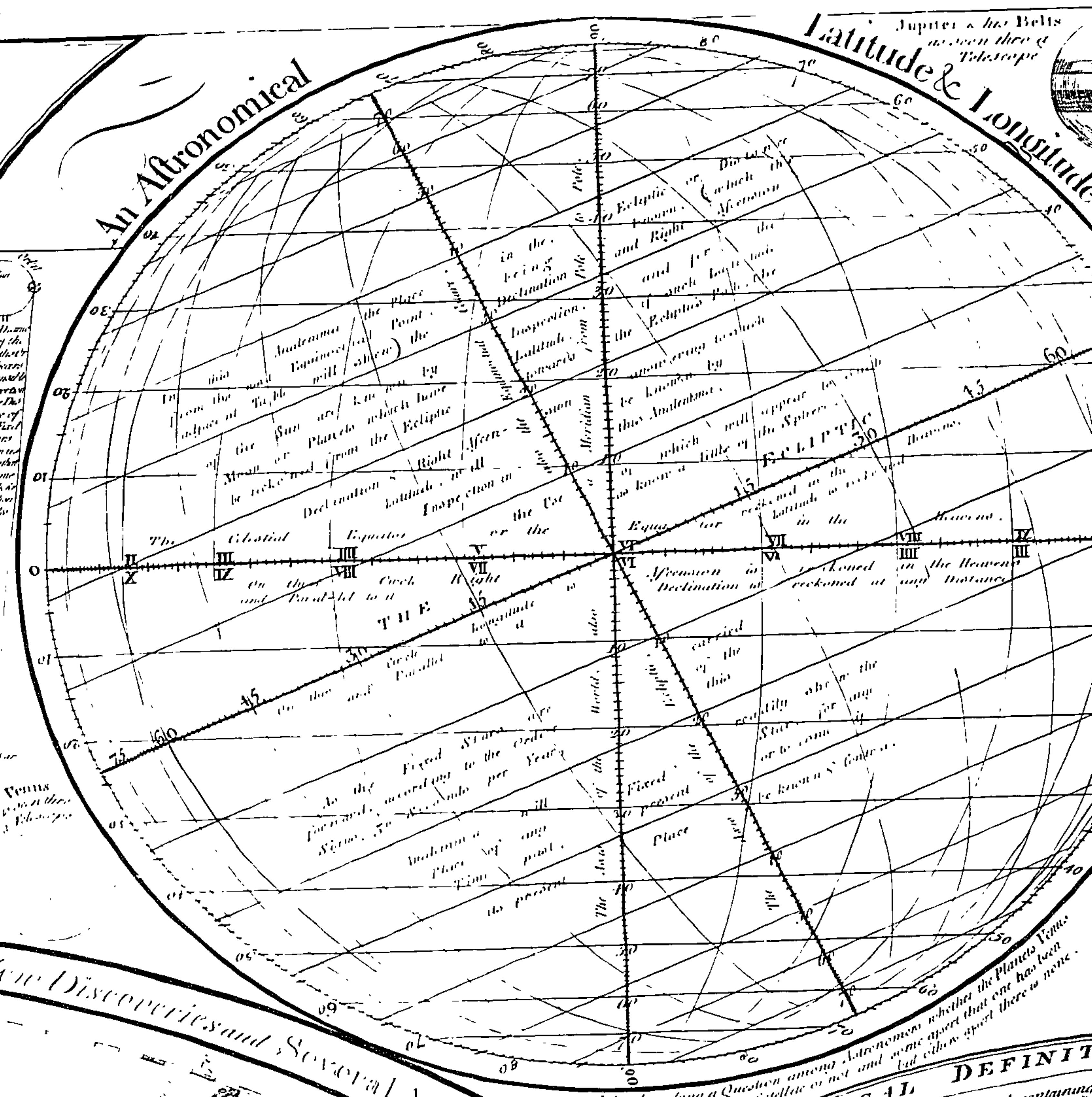
A TABLE *of the Place of the* SUN *in the* Ecliptic & Declination

Every fourth Year the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic and Declination return nearly the same		1761 1765 1769 1773 1777 1781	1785 1789 1793 1797 1801 1805	1762 1766 1770 1774 1778 1782	1786 1790 1794 1798 1802 1806	1763 1767 1771 1775 1779 1783	1787 1791 1795 1799 1803 1807	1764 1768 1772 1776 1780 1784	1788 1792 1796 1800 1804 1808
		Longitude	Declinaⁿ	Long.ᵉ	Declinaⁿ	Long.ᵉ	Declinaⁿ	Long.ᵉ	Declinaⁿ
Jan	1	♑ 11 25	22 59 S	11 10	23 0 S	10 55	23 18	10 40	23 3 S
	10	26 12	20 51	26 27	20 53	26 13	20 56	25 58	20 59
Feb.	1	♒ 12 58	16 57	12 43	17 1	12 28	17 5	12 14	17 9
	15	27 7	12 29	26 52	12 34	26 38	12 39	26 23	12 44
March	1	♓ 11 11	7 23	10 57	7 28	10 42	7 34	11 28	7 17
	10	26 9	1 32	25 51	1 28	25 40	1 13	26 25	1 26
April	1	♈ 11 58	4 44 N	11 44	4 30 N	11 29	4 31 N	12 14	4 51 N
	15	25 41	9 56	25 27	9 51	25 13	9 46	25 57	10 2
May	1	♉ 11 14	15 31	11 0	15 9	10 46	15 5	11 30	15 18
	16	25 11	19 13	25 20	19 10	25 15	19 6	25 59	19 17
June	1	♊ 11 4	22 8	10 50	22 6	10 36	22 4	11 20	22 10
	15	24 27	23 21	24 13	23 21	23 59	23 20	24 42	23 22
July	1	♋ 9 42	23 7	9 28	23 8	9 14	23 9	9 58	23 6
	16	24 0	21 20	23 46	21 23	23 33	21 25	24 16	21 18
Aug	1	♌ 9 18	17 57	9 4	18 1	8 50	18 5	9 34	17 53
	16	23 42	13 38	23 28	13 43	23 14	13 48	23 58	13 33
Sept	1	♍ 9 9	8 9	8 55	8 14	8 41	8 20	9 25	8 3
	15	22 46	2 52	22 32	2 58	22 18	3 4	23 2	2 40
Oct	1	♎ 8 28	3 22 S	8 14	3 16 S	7 59	3 10 S	8 44	3 28 S
	10	23 40	9 4	23 5	8 59	22 50	8 51	23 35	9 10
Nov	1	♏ 9 18	14 37	9 3	14 32	8 49	14 27	9 34	14 42
	15	23 23	18 39	23 9	18 35	22 54	18 31	23 40	18 43
Dec.	1	♐ 9 36	21 52	9 21	21 53	9 6	21 54	9 52	21 58
	16	24 51	23 22	24 36	23 21	24 22	23 21	25 8	23 23

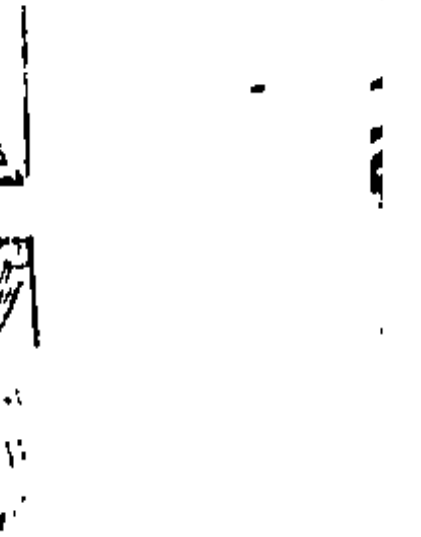
In the above Table the Sun's Place in the Ecliptic is shewn for the Beginning & Middle of each Month in the Year that for the intermediate Time may be found by proportion as the Difference of Days to the Difference of the Sun's Longitude. In the manner may the Declination *for intermediate Days be found altho' it will be more exact to compute the same by this Proportion. As Radius to Sine of Sun's Longitude so is Sine of 23° 28', the present Obliquity of the Ecliptic to the Sine of the Sun's Declination for that Longitude given.*

The Diameter of the Earth's Orbit bears no sensible Proportion to the Distance of the Fixed Stars

An Astronomical Latitude & Longitude Analemma



Jupiter & his Belts as seen thro' a Telescope



But little change … observed in the … therefore if the … Clouds that … not so … if they are … Seas … … … …

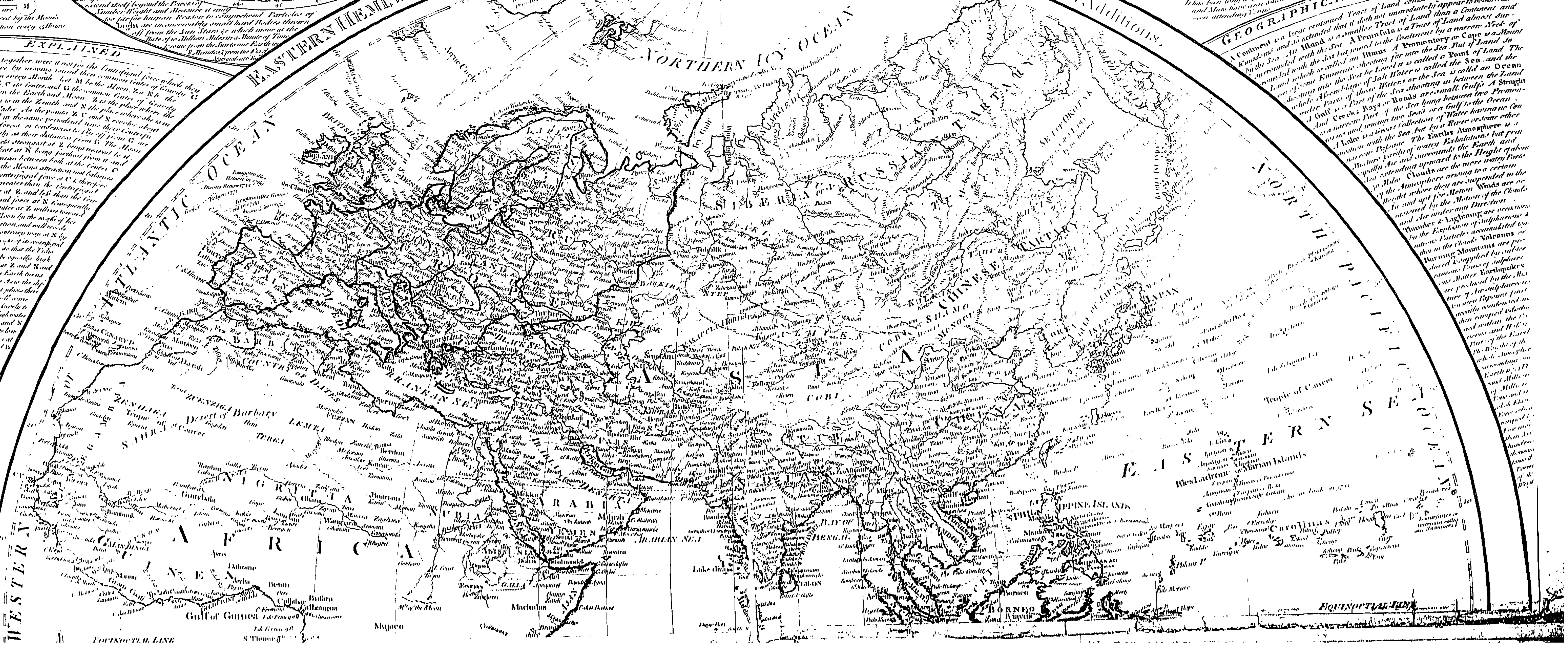
It has been long a Question among Astronomers whether the Planets Venus and Mars have any Satellite or not and some assert that one has been seen attending Venus but others assert there is none.

Venus as seen thro' a Telescope

Mars as seen thro' a Telescope.

According to Cassini

EASTERN HEMISPHERE OR THE OLD WORLD BY MR. D'ANVILLE, With the New Discoveries and Several Additions.



EXPLAINED

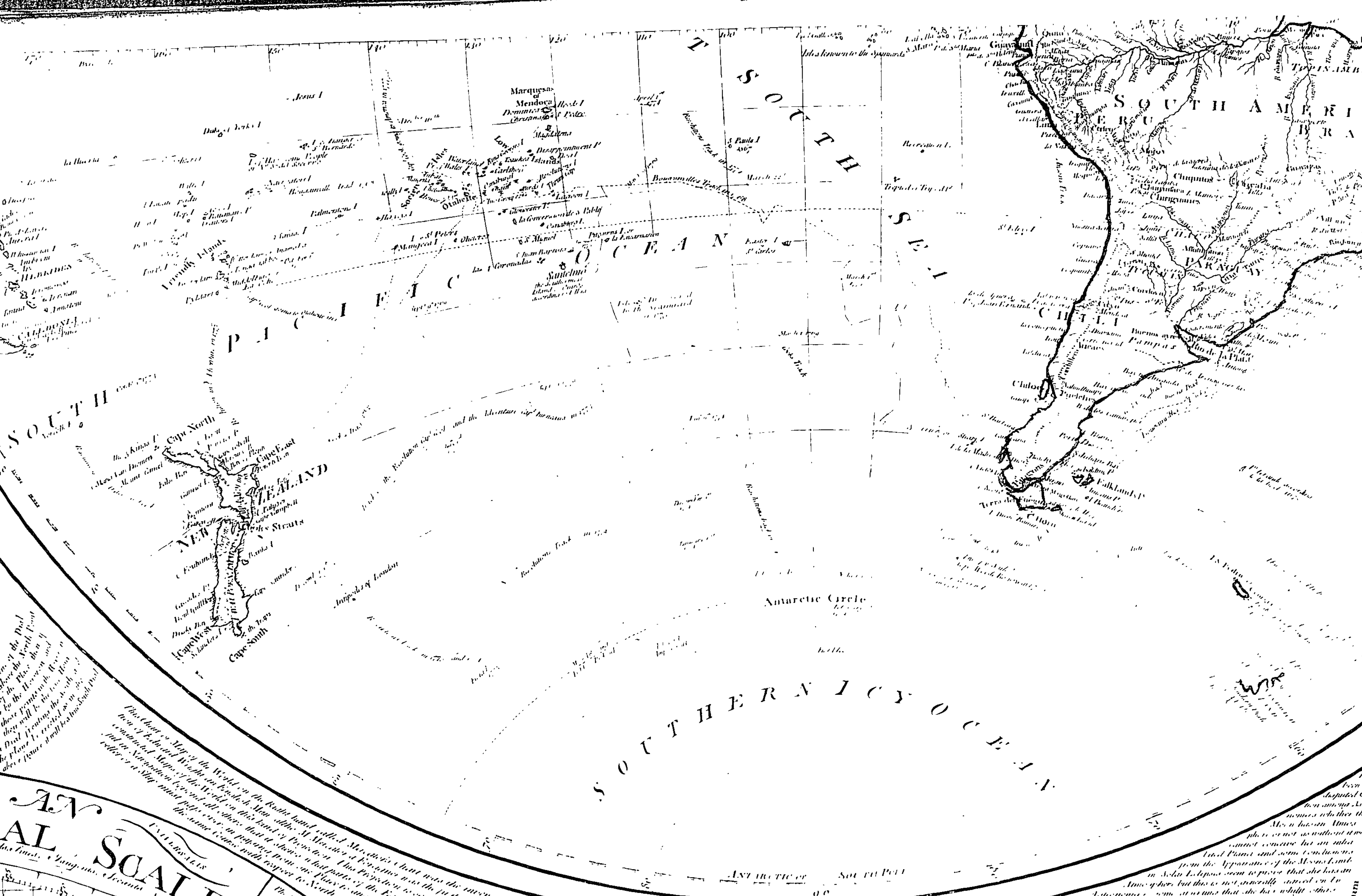
…em together, were it not for the Centrifugal force which they acquire by moving round their common Center of Gravity once in every Month. Let M *be the Moon, Z a N the Earth,* C *its Center, and* G *the common Center of Gravity between the Earth and Moon. Z is the place where the Moon is in the Zenith and* N *the place where she is in the Nadir. As the points Z C and N revolve about all in the same periodical time their Centrifugal forces or tendencies to fly off from* G *are directly as their distances from G. The Moon attracts strongest at Z being nearest to it, weakest at N being farthest from it and in a mean between both at the Center* C*. But the Moons attraction not balancing the centrifugal force at* C *is therefore greater than the Centrifugal force at Z and less than the Centrifugal force at* N*. Consequently the water at Z will rise toward the Moon by the excess of her attraction and will recede the contrary way at* N *by the excess of its centrifugal force so that the Tides will be equally high at Z and N and as the Earth turns … the different places there will come … high water … Z and N … to low … at … B*

Moon

… Tides are produced by the Moon's attraction every 25 Hours …

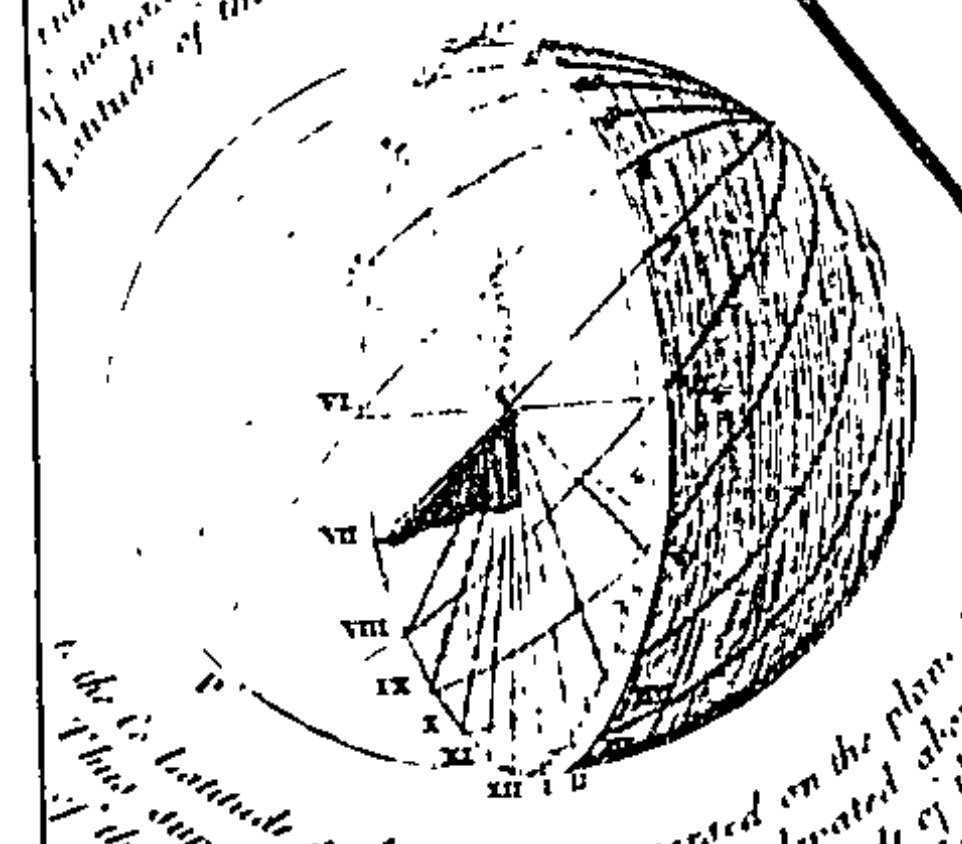
GEOGRAPHICAL DEFINITIONS.

A Continent *is a large continued Tract of Land containing many Countries or Kingdoms and so extended that it doth not immediately appear to be surrounded by the Sea. An* Island *is a smaller Tract of Land than a Continent and surrounded with the Sea. A* Peninsula *is a Tract of Land almost surrounded with the Sea but joined to the Continent by a narrow Neck of Land which is called an* Istmus*. A* Promontory *or* Cape *is a Mount or some Eminence shooting far into the Sea. But if Land so shooting into the Sea be Level it is called a* Point of Land*. The whole Assemblage of Salt Water is called the* Sea*, and the under Parts of those Waters or the Sea is call'd an* Ocean*. A* Gulf *is a Part of the Sea shooting in between the Land. And* Creeks Bays *or* Roads *are small Gulfs. A* Straight *is a narrow Part of the Sea lying between two Promontories and joining two Seas or a Gulf to the Ocean. A* Lake *is a Great Collection of Water having no Connection with the Sea but by a River or some other narrow Passage. The* Earths Atmosphere *is a Mixture partly of watry Exhalations but principally Air and surrounds the Earth and Sea extending upward to the Height of about 50 Miles.* Clouds *are the more watry Parts of the Atmosphere arising to a certain Height where they are suspended in the Air and apt for Motion.* Winds *are occasioned by the Motion of the Clouds and Air under any Direction.* Thunder & Lightning *are occasioned by the Explosion of sulphureous & nitrous Particles accumulated together in the Clouds.* Volcanos *or* Burning Mountains *are produced & supplied by subterraneous Veins of sulphureous Matter.* Earthquakes *are produced by the Mixture of Air sulphureous watry Vapours … … condensed … … ripped … … within the … … and … … Part of the Earth … the Weight of the … whole Atmosphere … surrounding … Earth … … Million …*



The ART of DIALING by a common GLOBE

On the Opposite part of the Map we have shewn how to make a Horizontal Dial for any given Latitude. The same rule holds for an erect South Dial if instead of elevating the Pole to the Latitude of the Place it be elevated to the Co Latitude and the hours reversed on the plane of the Dial. Thus suppose the North Pole P to be elevated above the North Point of the Horizon at XII equal to the Co Latitude of the Place then if the Globe be supposed to be cut flat and close by the Horizon and right lines be drawn from the Center C to these points in the Horizon where the Meridians cut it they will be the true Hour lines of a Dial fronting the South and if the plane be erected as in the above figure it will be a true South Dial

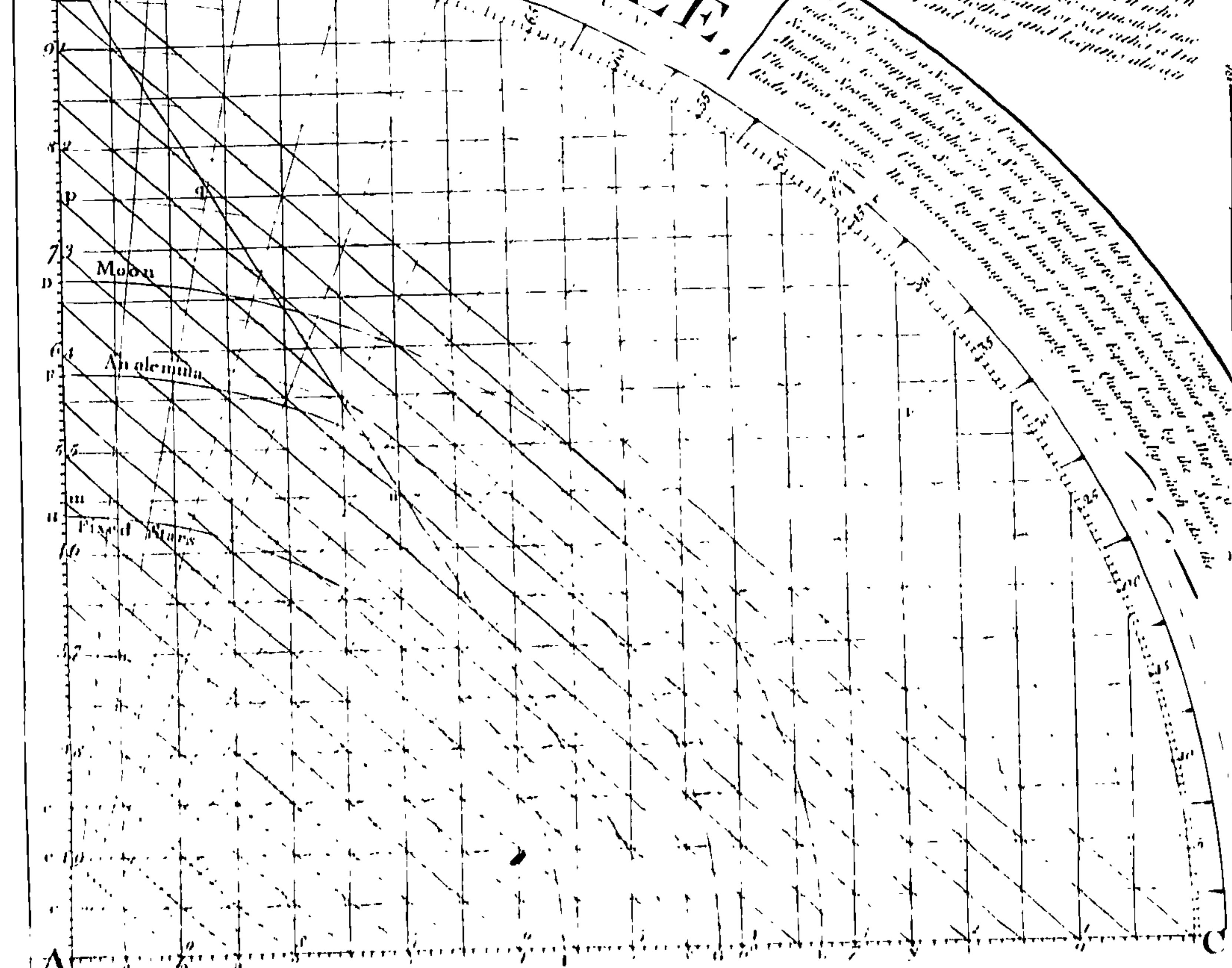


This Chart or Map of the World on the Right hand called Mercator's Chart was the invention of Edward Wright an English Man altho' M. Mercator a Fleming was the first who communicated Maps of the World on this kind of Projection. This Projection is so exquisitely useful in Navigation beyond all others that it shews what parts of the Earth or Sea either a Fleet or Ship must pass over in passing from one Place to another and keeping also an even Course with respect to North and South

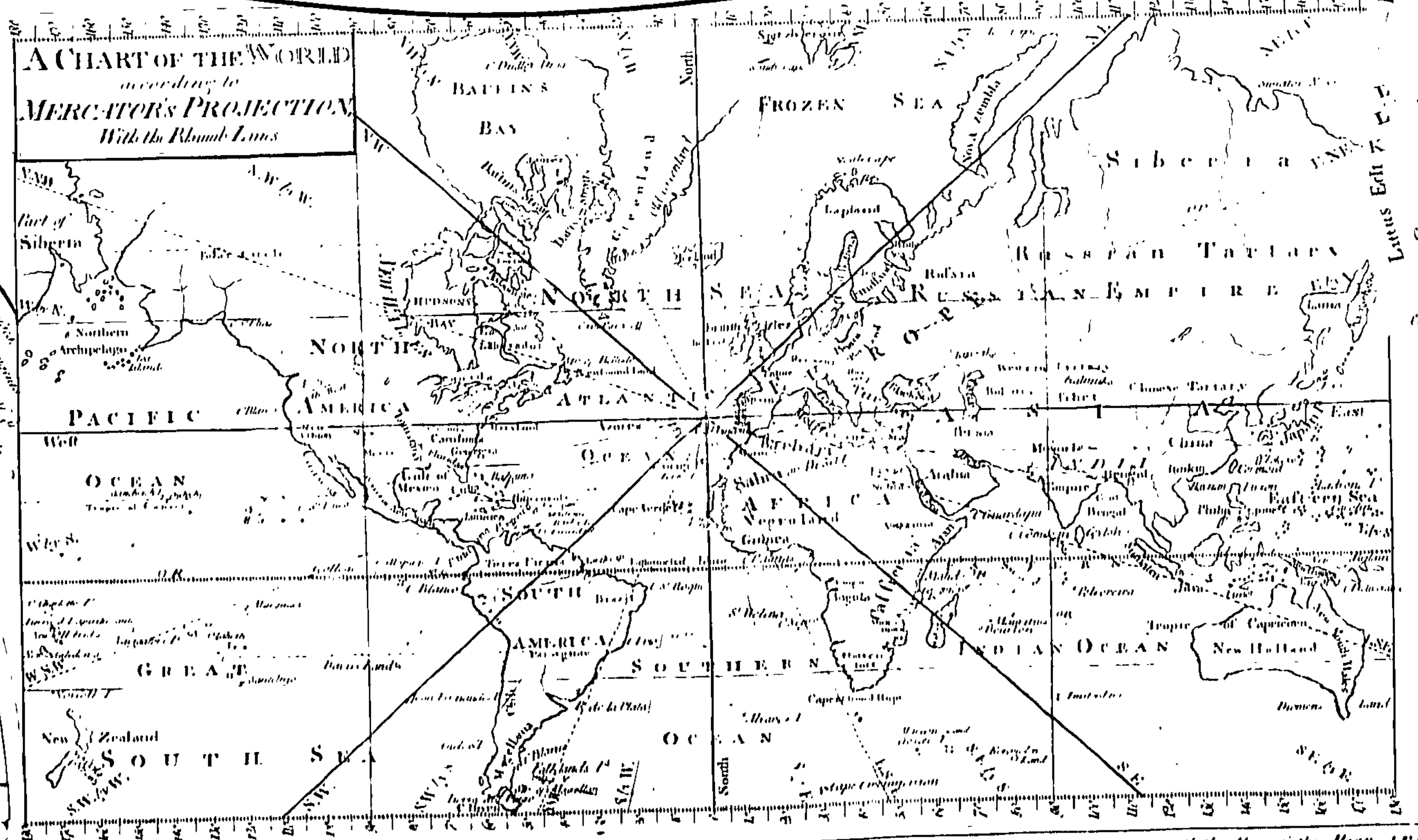
AN UNIVERSAL SCALE, of Equal Parts, Chords, Sines, Tangents, Secants

SCALA UNIVERSALIS

The Use of such a Scale as is Underneath with the [illegible] Nautical [illegible] to supply the Use of a Scale [illegible] The Sines [illegible] in this Scale [illegible] The Lines are made [illegible] Radius as Seconds [illegible]

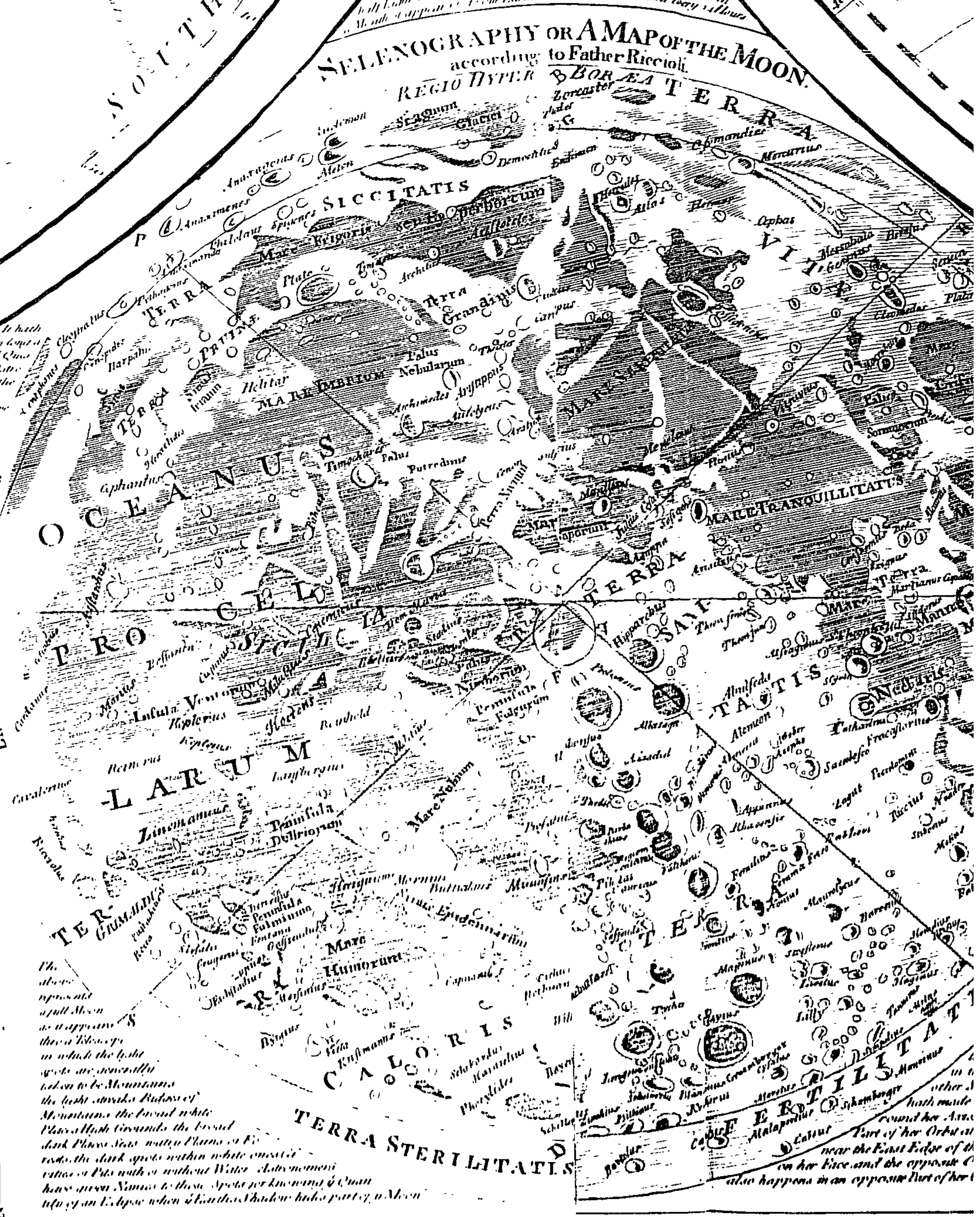


A CHART OF THE WORLD according to MERCATOR'S PROJECTION, With the Rhumb Lines



It hath been long a disputed Question among Astronomers whether the Moon has an Atmosphere or not as without it we cannot conceive her an inhabited Planet and some Conclusions from the Appearance of the Moon's Limb in Solar Eclipses seem to prove that she has an Atmosphere but this is not generally agreed on by Astronomers some assuring that she has a slight atmosphere

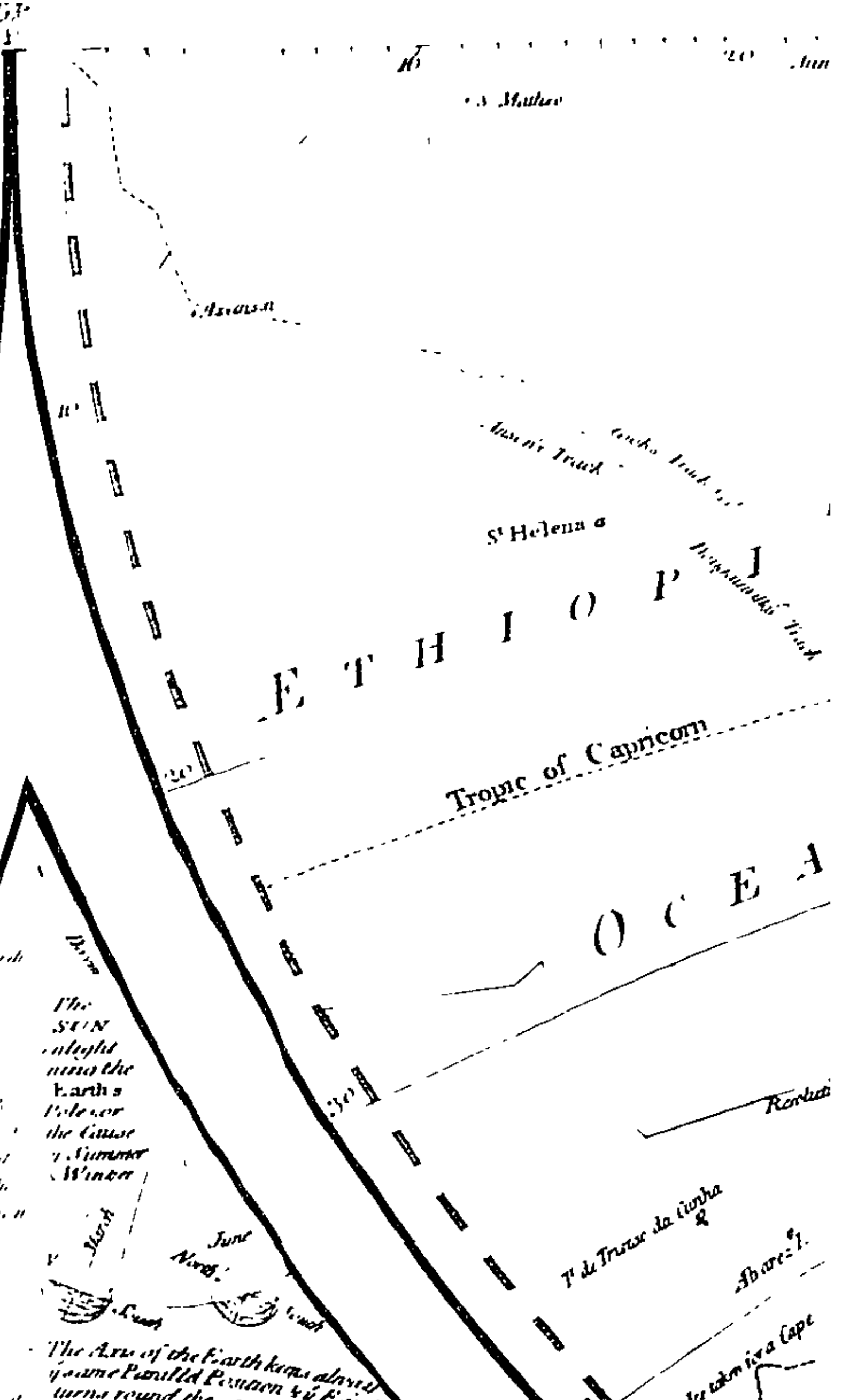
SELENOGRAPHY OR A MAP OF THE MOON according to Father Riccioli.



The above represents a full Moon as it appears thro' a Telescope in which the light spots are generally taken to be Mountains the light streaks Ridges of Mountains the broad white Places High Grounds the broad dark Places Seas, watery Plains or Forests, the dark spots within white ones Valleys or Pits with or without Water. Astronomers have given Names to these Spots for knowing ye Quantity of an Eclipse when ye Earth's Shadow hides part of ye Moon

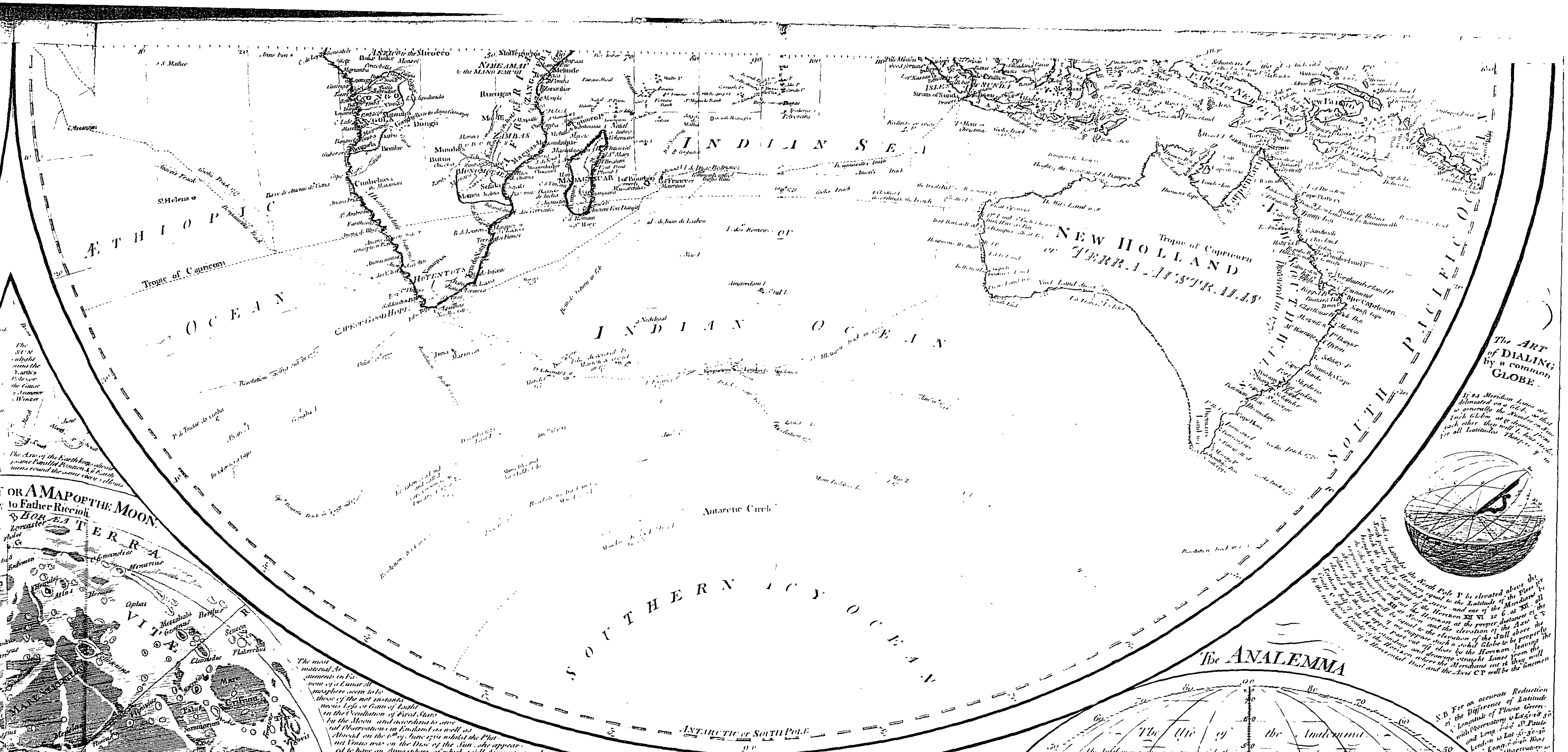
...near the East Edge of the Moon on her Face and the opposite ... also happens in an opposite Part of her ...

The Axis of the Earth keeps always ye same Parallel Position as ye Earth turns round the same every 24 Hours



As the Space to which we are here confined for illustrating the Use of this UNIVERSAL SCALE is very small we can only give a few Problems thereon in this Place leaving the further Application thereof to the Ingenious. If BA represent a Wall 100 Feet high and NA the Breadth of a Ditch 60 Feet broad the length of a ladder from N to B being measured on the Scale AC will measure 117 Feet. — If a Line of any length as for Example this Line ——— be given representing 55 Equal Parts and you would have any other Number of Parts from such a Scale carry it along parallel to [illegible] it will be intercepted [illegible] to the Scale is the Answer. This Problem is of such Use that it measures the Dimensions of Countries, Islands &c. in any Part of the above Map of the World, altho' the Degrees of latitude are refer'd to the Sides, or the Degrees of Longitude as delineated in the Diameter — or any

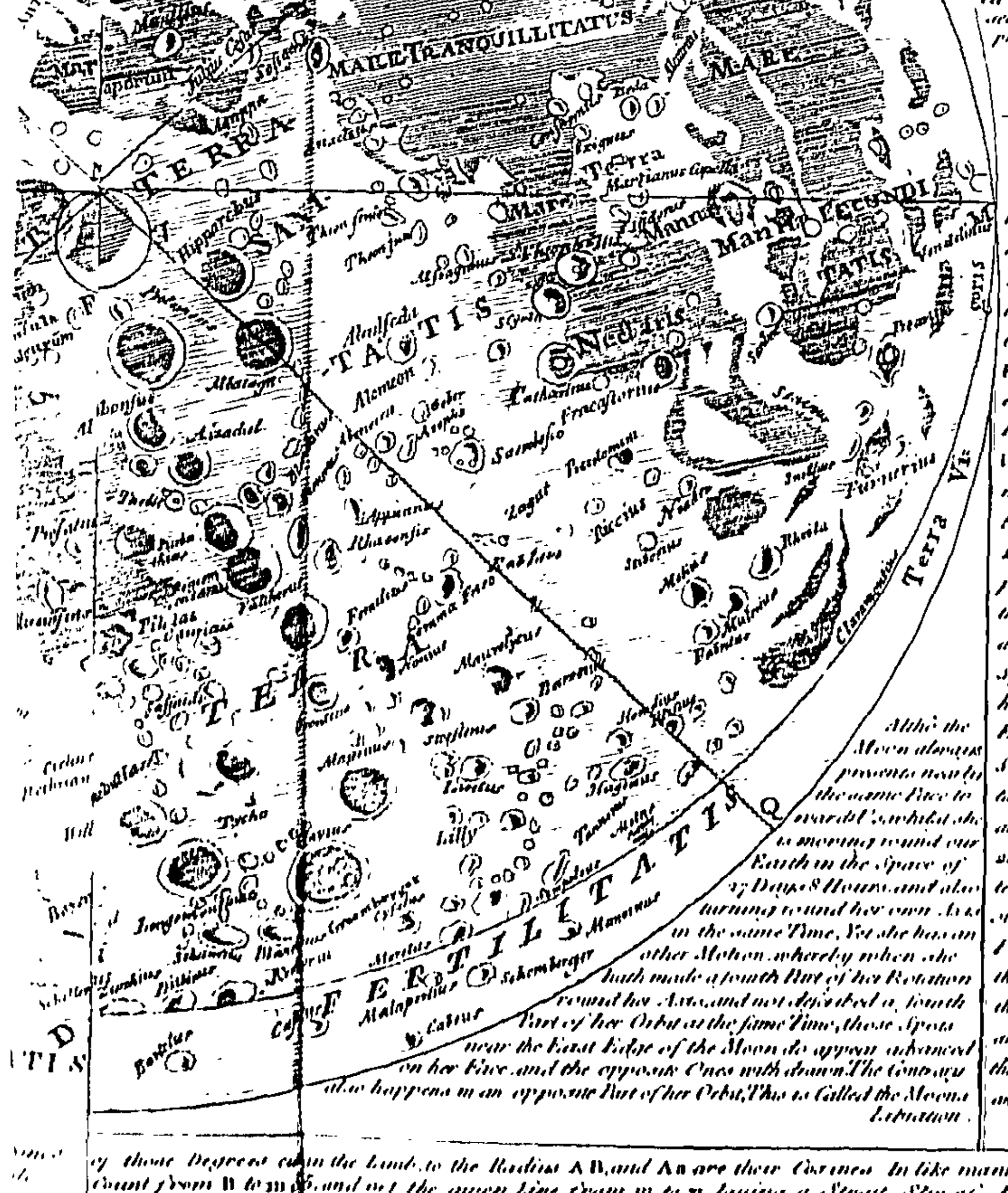
DESCRIPTION. The Quadrant ADE agrees with the Map of the Moon, ABa with the Analemma AH with the Starry Hemispheres. ab are Natural Sines of those Degrees cut in the Limb to the Radius AB, and ... Count from B to ... and set the given Line from m to ... Oblique short Distances, would otherwise require a Se...



The ART of DIALING by a common GLOBE

If 24 Meridian Lines are delineated on a Globe, as that is generally the Number on 12 Inch Globes at 15 degrees from each other they will be Hour Circles for all Latitudes. Therefore if in North in Latitudes the North Pole P be elevated above the North Point of the Horizon equal to the Latitude of the Place for which the Dial is intended to serve, and one of the Meridians be brought to the North Point of the Horizon XII VI 12 6. at XII. all the other Meridians will cut the Horizon at the proper distances of the respective hours from XII at Noon and the elevation of the Axis C P above the Horizon will be equal to the elevation of the Stile above the plane of the Dial Thus if we suppose such a solid Globe to be properly divided and then the upper part cut off close by the Horizon, leaving the Northern half of the Axis standing and drawing straight Lines from the Centre to the Points of the Horizon where the Meridians cut it they will be the true hour lines of a Horizontal Dial and the Axis CP will be the Gnomon

N.B For an accurate Reduction of the Difference of Latitude & Longitude of Places Greenwich Observatory is Lat 51·28·30 and Long. 0·0·0 St Pauls London is Lat 51·30·40 & Long. 0·0·40 West & Long. Paris Observatory is Lat 48·50·10 and Long. 0·9·20.

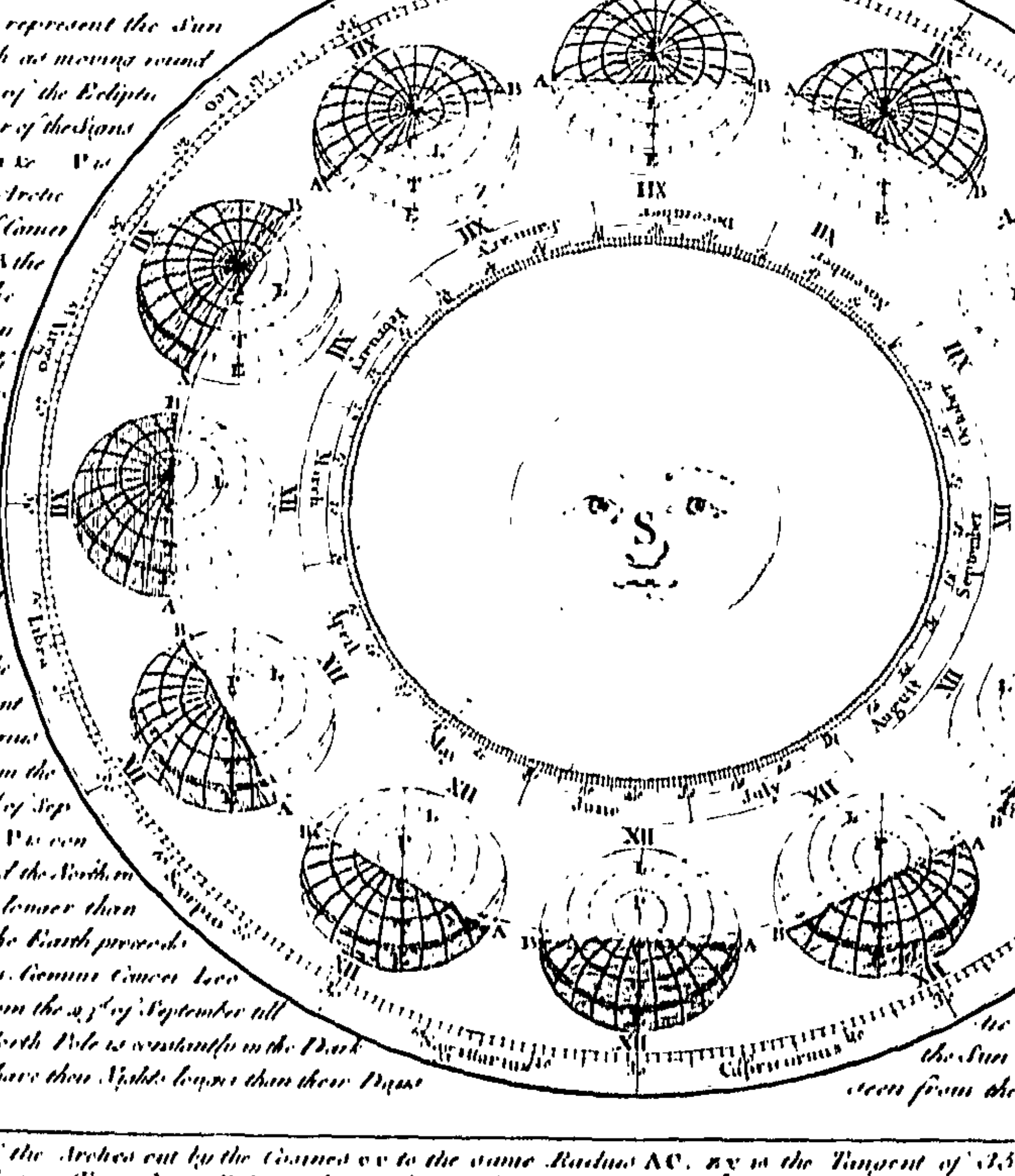


The most material Arguments in Favour of a Lunar Atmosphere seem to be those of the not instantaneous Loss or Gain of Light in the Occultation of Fixed Stars by the Moon and according to several Observations in England as well as Abroad on the 6th of June 1761 whilst the Planet Venus was on the Disc of the Sun, she appeared to have an Atmosphere, of which a full Account may be seen in the Philos Trans. So that for these and some other Reasons probably the Moon has an Atmosphere

Altho' the Moon always presents nearly the same Face to our Earth whilst she is moving round our Earth in the Space of 27 Days 8 Hours, and also turning round her own Axis in the same Time, Yet she has another Motion whereby when she hath made a fourth Part of her Rotation round her Axis, and not described a fourth Part of her Orbit at the same Time, those Spots near the East Edge of the Moon do appear advanced on her Face and the opposite Ones withdrawn The Contrary also happens in an opposite Part of her Orbit, This is Called the Moons Libration.

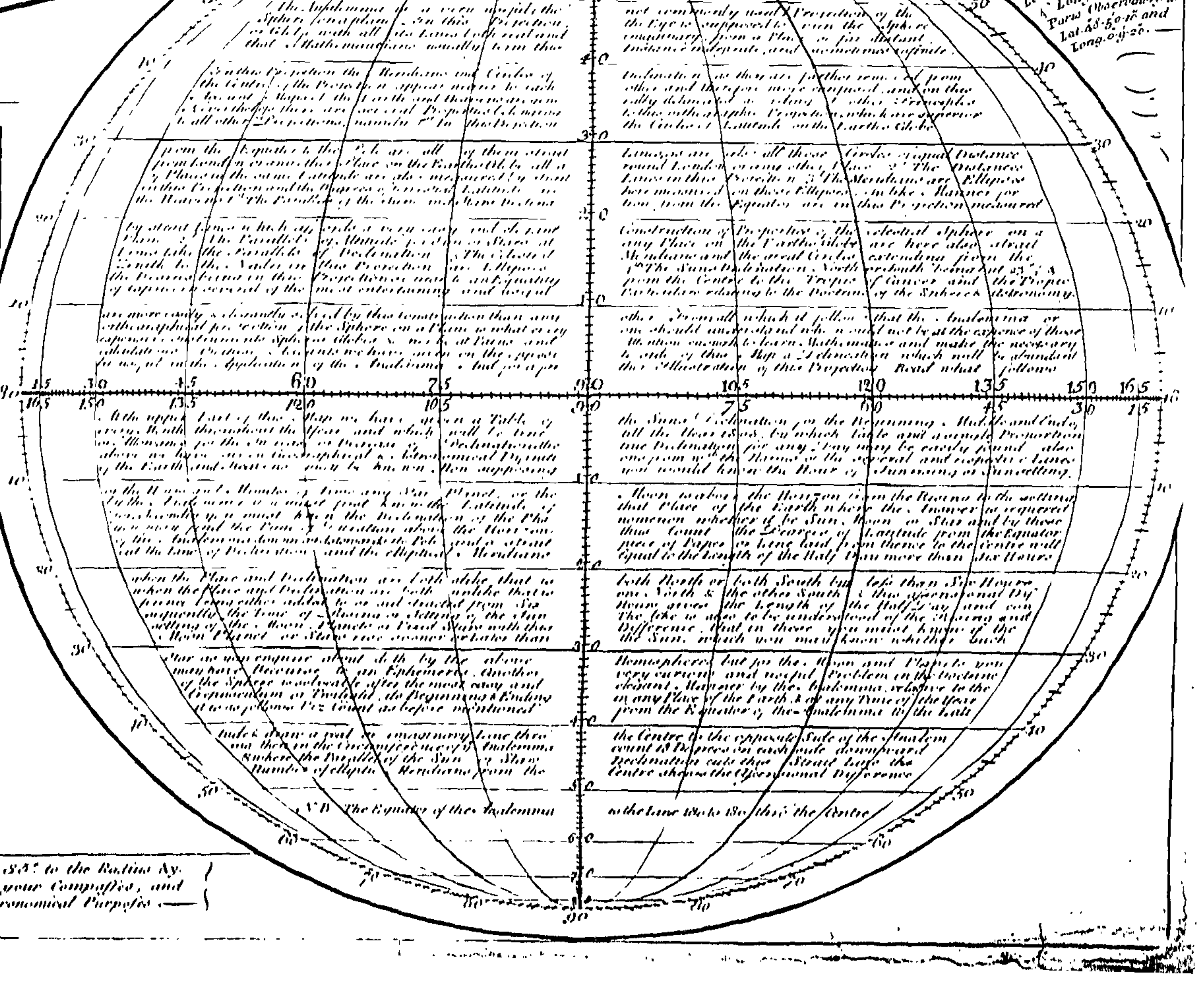
The VICISSITUDE of SEASONS Explained.

In this Diagram S represent the Sun A XII B XII the Earth as moving round the Sun in the plane of the Ecliptic according to the Order of the Signs Aries Taurus Gemini &c P is the North Pole C the Arctic Circle T the Tropic of Cancer E the Equator A XII B the enlightened half of the Earth where it is Day B XII A the darkened half where it is Night and B C A is the boundary of light & darkness The Earth's position with respect to the Sun is here shewn at the beginning of each Sign of the Ecliptic and here its plain that as the Earth moves through the Signs Libra Scorpio Sagittarius Capricornus Aquarius and Pisces (which is from the 21st of March till the 23d of September) the North Pole P is constantly enlightened and the Northern Places have their days longer than their Nights But as the Earth proceeds through Aries Taurus Gemini Cancer Leo and Virgo which is from the 23d of September till the 21st of March the North Pole is constantly in the Dark and the Northern places have their Nights longer than their Days



Thus supposing the Circle L to be the parallel of Latitude of London we perceive that a greater part of it is in the Light than in the Dark from the 21st of March to the 23d of September and the contrary from the 23d of September till the 21st of March On these two days it is just half in the light and half in the dark, which shews the Days and Nights to be then equally long On the 21st of June it is most of all in the light which shews that its days are then at the longest, and on the 21st of December it is least of all in the light which shews that its days are then at the shortest The like is to be understood of any other place situated in the Northern Hemisphere whilst the reverse happens to those in the Southern But at each Pole there is only one Day and one Night in the whole Year — N B In whatever part of the Ecliptic the Earth is in as seen from the Sun the Sun is then in the opposite part thereof as seen from the Earth

The ANALEMMA



…of those Degrees cut in the Limb to the Radius A B, and A n are their Cosines In like manner, A e are Sines of the Arches cut by the Cosines e e to the same Radius A C, x y is the Tangent of 35° to the Radius A y. A Z is the Secant of 35° to the Radius Ay. Count from B to m 35 and set the given Line from m to n laying a Streit Slip of Paper with its Edge passing from B to n, then to know the measure of any other Line suppose this line viz ⊢——⊣ take it in your Compasses, and oblique short Distances, would otherwise require a Sector or Calculation to regulate them. The same is also alike applicable to the Parts of the Maps of the Moon & Stars, Mercators Chart, the Analemma, & other Geographical & Astronomical Purposes —

EXPLANATION
of the following
TABLES.

1. They shew the Boundaries Situation Length Breadth and Superficial Contents of Europe
2. The Principal Empires, and Kingdoms, their Particular Length Breadth Long. Latt. and Area in Square Miles the Site of each Chief City and the Distance from London

EUROPE is bounded on the North by the Frozen Sea, on the South by the Mediterranean Sea, which divides it from Africa on the East by Asia, from which it is parted by the Archipelago the Black Sea, and Sea of Asof and thence by a line drawn from the River Don, almost to the River Oby in Muscovy and on the West, it is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean. Its Situation is between 35 55 and 71 30 North Latt. and 8 00 & 78 30 Eastern Long. reckoning the first Meridian from the Isle of Ferro. It contains in Breadth as a Continent from Cape Matapan to North Cape 2308 Miles and in Length from Cape St Vincent to Constantinople 2223 Miles & contains 2915000 Square Miles

The Principal Parts of EUROPE

	Latt	Long	Length	Bread.	Chief Cities	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Great Britain	50 00 58 40	11 30 20 20	720	370	London	51 31		
Ireland	51 10 55 10	7 20 12 00	283	160	Dublin	53 21	6 W	263
Portugal	36 40 42 00	8 45 20 10	300	100	Lisbon	38 42	9 5 W	1010
Spain	35 55 44 00	8 00 20 10	692	500	Madrid	40 35	3 20 W	800
France	42 30 51 20	12 31 20 00	600	575	Paris	48 50	2 25 E	210
7 United Provinces	51 35 53 10	21 15 24 20	142	110	Amsterdam	52 24	4 50 E	200
Germany	45 20 55 00	20 05 36 45	600	650	Vienna	48 12	16 27 E	730
Poland before the Dismemberment	47 10 57 40	33 20 50 10	680	670	Warsaw Cracow	52 14 50 10	21 5 19 55	685 630
Prufsia	53 15 56 00	30 15 41 10	192	115	Koningsberg	54 45	18 40	880
Denmark	54 30 57 45	25 30 30 25	240	100	Copenhagen	55 40	12 40 E	595
Norway	57 52 71 20	23 00 48 00	1000	300	Bergen	60 00		630
Sweden	55 20 70 20	29 05 48 55	800	500	Stockholm	59 20	18 0 E	794
Rufsia	47 05 69 45	41 00 77 20	1500	1100	Petersburg	59 56	30 24 E	1263
Hungary	44 50 49 35	33 45 42 45	300	200	Presburg	48 10		780
Switzerland	45 55 47 55	24 00 28 00	260	121	Bern	47 00		445
Italy	36 45 46 40	23 30 36 15	690	400	Rome	41 54	12 34 E	863
Dominions of the King of Sardinia in Italy	43 45 46 20	23 20 26 00	140	150	Turin	45 5	7 45 E	563
Turky in Europe	36 34 48 55	33 46 58 35	1000	900	Constantinople	41 1	28 59 E	1500

In the above General Divisions of Europe Germany includes Part of the King of Prufsias Dominions, Denmark, the Dutchy of Holftein, Poland Prufsia Royal, Italy the Estate of the Church, the Kingdoms of Naples Sicily and Sardinia The Dukedoms of Tuscany Parma Mantua & Modena & the Republics of Genoa & Venice, &c &c.

The BRITISH ISLES

Great Britain is bounded on the North by the Great Northern Sea on the South and East by the English Channel and North Sea and on the West by St George's Channel, or the Irish Sea. It is Divided into two great Parts viz. South and North Britain the first includes England & Wales, ye latter Scotland the whole Contains 85607 Square Miles.

South Britain Contains

Square Miles in Area	57947	Borough Towns	207
Of which in Wales	8495	Market D°	805
Length	300	Parishes	9288
Breadth	346	Universities	2
Counties	52	Archbishops	2
Inland Counties	23	Bishops	24
Maritime D°	29	Peers at Present	230
Cities	28	Members House Com.	550

Great Britain lying Advantageously Situated & having many Navigable Rivers & [illegible] Excellent Harbours for Shipping, which last are very Numerous & may be distinguished thus into two parts the one for Defence the other for Commerce

The first or Royal Navy is very formidable, both for Strength & Materials being built with the best the World can produce the growth of this happy Island & in being Manned with the Sons of Liberty Who must be Vanquished before any considerable Descent can be made to annoy the Inhabitants which is rendered still more precarious of late by the revival of a well Disciplined Militia assisted with a fine Body of Regulars to dispute an Enemy's Progress in case the Marine Opposition should fail

The Commercial part Trade to all Parts of the known World & from thence import the produce of every Clime both for consumption or Utility & the British Dominions may also be said to [illegible] in America &c &c

North Britain or Scotland contains

Sq. Miles in Area	27120	Provincial Synods	15
D° in the Isles adjoining	1865	Presbyteries	68
Length	300	Universities	4
Breadth	171	Seats Peers to Brit Parl	16
Shires	33	D° Commoners	45
Parishes	9[illegible]8		

Scotland exclusive of the Islands adjoining is less than Ireland [illegible] Sq. Miles

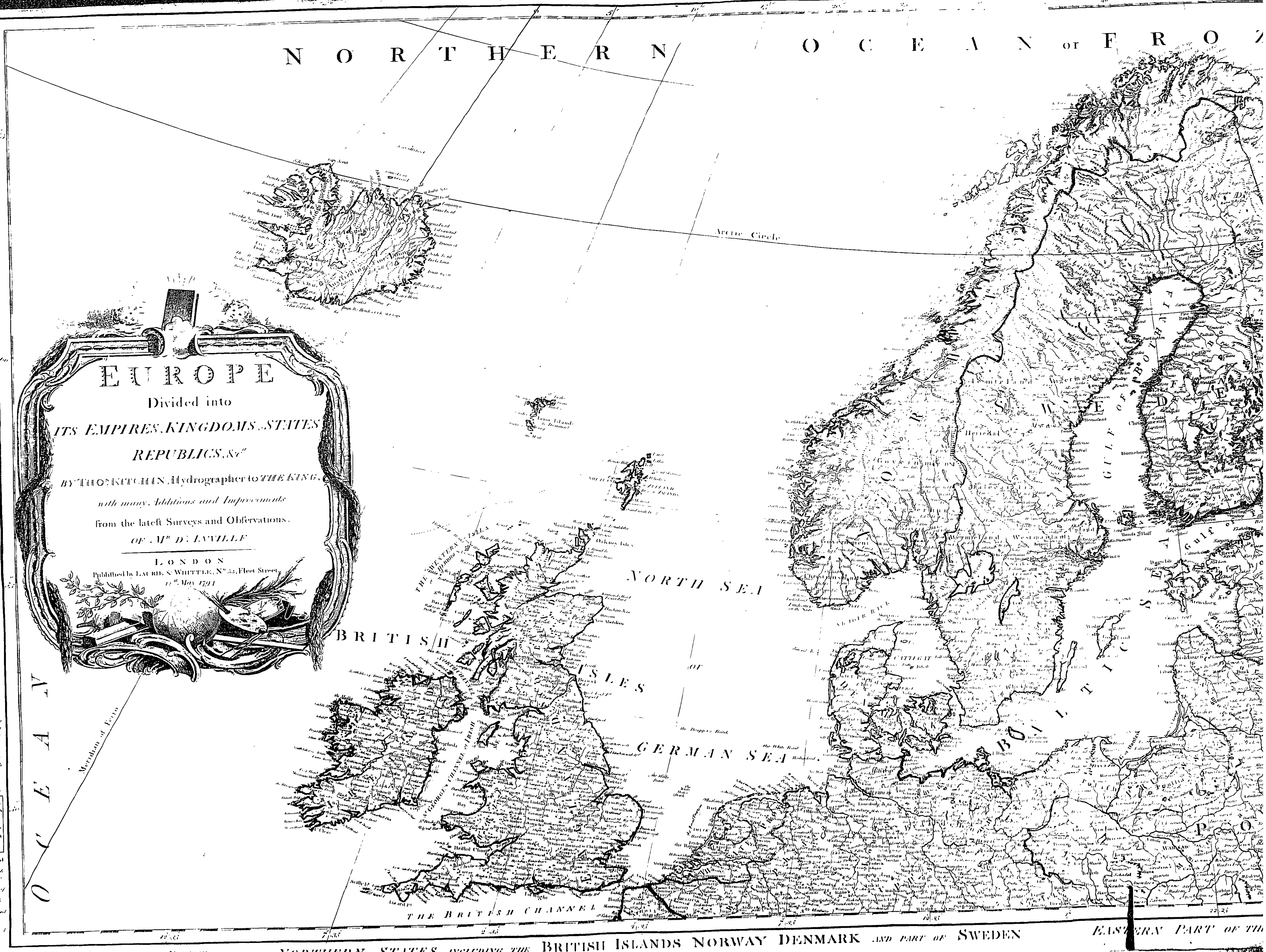
The Inhabitants are [illegible] a Brave & Warlike People [illegible] which they have [illegible] Proof by their Loyal & Intrepid Behaviour [illegible]

The [illegible] Southern part of Britain [illegible] Inland [illegible] to Spain & the [illegible]

But for Black cattle & sheep it Produces [illegible] annually [illegible] to England

Their Linen Manufactory & Fishery are also [illegible] considerable

The Happy Union [illegible] Britain [illegible]



EUROPE

Divided into

ITS EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES

REPUBLICS, &c.

BY THOS. KITCHIN, Hydrographer to THE KING,

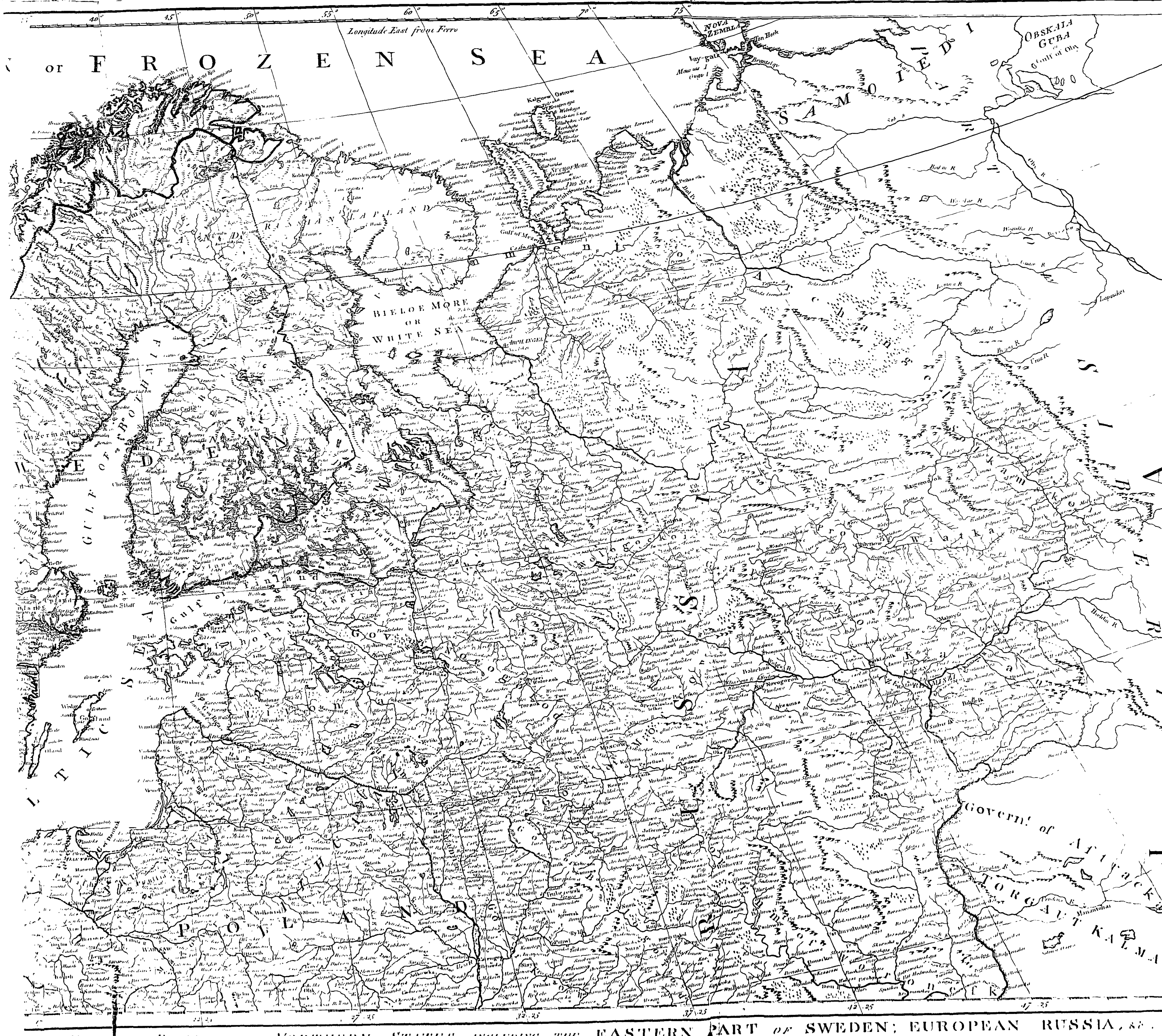
with many Additions and Improvements

from the lateſt Surveys and Obſervations.

OF Mr. D'ANVILLE

LONDON
Publiſhed by LAURIE & WHITTLE, No. 53, Fleet Street,
12th May 1791

WESTERN PART OF THE NORTHERN STATES INCLUDING THE BRITISH ISLANDS NORWAY DENMARK AND PART OF SWEDEN



EASTERN PART OF THE NORTHERN STATES, INCLUDING THE EASTERN PART OF SWEDEN; EUROPEAN RUSSIA, &c.

Germany Continued

This Empire is full of Sovereign Princes & Counts or rather Prince Nobility every one of whom is more [illegible] a whole than several Crowned Heads ——

So much Power has been looked upon by several Emperors with an evil Eye but they have not Dared to revoke it [illegible] for fear of disobliging all Germans & running themselves into the Bargain & therefore every Emperor at his Coronation does not Scruple to confirm all these Rights & Privileges to the Empire. Their exact Number cannot be fixed because upon the Death or Extinction of their Families their Estates & Rights devolve to others so that 'tis no extraordinary thing for one Prince to have two or three Votes in the Diets - - - - - - - -

The Number of those who have a right at this Day to sit in the Diet of Ratisbon are computed to be at least 200 ——

Of these Sovereigns next to the Emperor are the 9 Electoral Princes then the Dukes of [illegible] Mecklenburg Landgraves of Hesse & the Princes of East Friesland Anhalt &c. the Counts of Nassau &c. with many others as the Archbishop of Saltzburg the Bishop of Munster Liege &c. together with some Abbots & the great Master of the Teutonick Order &c. ——

They have sovereign Authority in their own Estates & govern their subjects without cognizance of the Emperor

Poland [illegible]

Provinces	Capitals	dist. from Warsaw	dist. from London
Lesser Poland	Cracow	160	840
Greater D°	Gnesna	110	738
Polish Prussia	Dantzick	180	790
Kingd^m of Prussia	Konigsberg	171	[illegible]
Lithuania	Wilna	2?3	1070
Samogitia	Rosiena	1??	9?0
Courland	Mittau	308	990
Warsovia	Warsaw		5?0
Red Russia	Lemberg	19?	100?

Kingd^m of Prussia belongs to the King of Prussia held as a Fief of the Crown of Poland

The Poles live under one Head who bears the Title & lives in the Splendor becoming a King but his Power is so Circumscrib'd that in Effect he is no more than the Prince or Chief Regent of a Commonwealth since he can do nothing without the Bounds of that Authority which the Laws of the Land have given him which Constitution the Nobles take care to maintain. This King is chosen by a free Election where every Nobleman Present has his Vote - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Denmark contains 19402 Square Miles

Provinces	Capitals	dist. from Copenhagen	dist. from London
Sleswick	Sleswick	133	460
Jutland	Wiburg	146	510
Isle of Zealand	Copenhagen		595
Isle Funen	Odensee	94	511

Norway is divided into 5 Governm^ts contains 109105 Sq Miles

Provinces	Capitals	dist. from Copenhagen	dist. from London
Aggerhus	Christiania	279	672
Bergen	Bergen	395	632
Drontheim	Drontheim	525	900
Wardhus	Wardhus	1145	1627
Bahus	Bahus	159	640

Denmark may be comprehended in two parts viz. the Peninsula annexed to the Continent of Germany & the other parts of the Kingdom the Islands of Zealand, Funen, Langland, Laland, Falster, Bornholm & many others of less Note - - - - - - -

Norway was annexed to the Crown of Denmark by the Marriage of Haquin King of Norway with Margaret Daughter of Waldemar the 3^d King of Denmark in the Year 1381. since which Time Norway has been governd by a Viceroy appointed by the King of Denmark. ——

The Island of Iceland also belongs to Denmark, it lies under the Artic Circle Contains 53346 Square Miles - - - - -

It is very barren & unfruitful on the S E part of this Island near the Sea is the famous Vulcano Mount Hecla: and the Small Islands of Ferro 24 in Number pertain to Denmark -

Sweden is Divided into 7 Provinces the whole contains 267296 Sq M

Provinces	Capitals	dist. from Stockholm	dist. from London
Sweden prop^r	Stockholm		895
Gothland	Calmar	198	768
Ingria Livonia	Yielded to the Russians for ever by the Treaty of Nystadt 1721		
Finland	Abo	160	1700
Swedish Lapland			
Gothland	Wisby	113	797
Oeland	Borkholm	170	790

The Province of Ingria was formerly Subject to the Muscovites & afterwards yielded to Sweden under Gustavus Adolphus to whom it was entirely resigned by the Czar Michael Federowitz in the Treaty of Stockholm 1618 which was confirmed in 1661 ——

But the Muscovites took it again under the Czar Peter the Great in the Beginning of this century together with the Province of Livonia so that both these Provinces now belong to the Russian Empire being yielded by the Swedes to the late Czar by the Treaty of Peace Signed at Nystadt in Finland Aug^t 30^th 1721 And also a great part of Finland has since been ceded to the Russians ——— —— —— —— ——

Sweden abounds with almost innumerable Islands among the Lakes & on the Sea Coast whereof above Six Thousand are Inhabited. The rest are either bare Rocks or covered with Woods. Part of Pomerania in Germany belongs to the Swedes

Russia in Europe is divided into 17 Provinces the Whole containing [illegible] Square Miles

Provinces	Capitals	dist. from Petersburg	dist. from London
Novogorod	Novogorod Welike	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moscow	Moscow	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgorod	Belgorod	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kiow	Tzernigow	[illegible]	1310
Woronesh	Paulovsk	[illegible]	10?0
Kazan	Kazan	[illegible]	1011
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wologdskoi	Wologda	[illegible]	1000
Wiatka	Chlynow	70?	1040
Solikamskoi	Solikamskoi	7??	[illegible]
Olonetzkoi	Olonetz	[illegible]	137?
Bielozero	Bielozero	[illegible]	[illegible]
Archangel	Archangel	413	101?
Russian Lapland	Kandalax	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ingria	Petersburg		120?
Livonia	Riga	2??	101?
Kexholm	Kexholm	88	1300
Carelia	Nyslo	10?	12??

WESTERN PART OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA WITH THE COASTS OF SPAIN FRANCE ITALY BARBARY.

Ireland *a large & fruitfull* **Island** *Contains*

Sq Miles in Area	30220	Universities	1
Length in Miles	106	Archbishopricks	4
Breadth in D°	142	Bishopricks	18
Provinces	4	Peers	
Counties	32	Memb.rs Hon House Com.	
Cities	22	Supposed N° People	2 Mill.n
Parishes	1586		

Dublin *is the largest City in the British Dominions London except of which it nearly resembles both in the Manner of the Buildings Names of the Streets & Pleasant Situation also particularly remarkable for its Steady Loyalty*

The Soil of Ireland tho it produce every thing necessary for Human Support is naturally fitter for Grass & Pasturage than Tillage on which Account it produceth vast herds of Cattle wherewith are Supplied most of the British Colonies with Salt Provisions & Besides the great Quantities exported in Foreign Bottoms — The Linen Manufactory in this County is also very Great from which large Exports are constantly made to England The Irish are well known to be a Stout Robust People Tenacious of Liberty

Portugal *is Divided into* **6 Provinces** *& contains [illegible] Sq Miles*

Provinces	Capitals	Dist. from Lis.	Dist. from Lon.n
Entre Douro e Minho	Braga	186	850
Tra los Montes	Miranda	235	780
Beira	Coimbra	104	900
Alentejo	Evora	60	906
Algarve	Tavira	[illegible]	1102
Estremadura	Lisbon		1010

This Kingdom was first Erected in the Year [illegible] but was under the Government of Spain from [illegible] to [illegible] When the brave John Duke de Braganza the [illegible] threw off the Tyrant Yoke of the Spaniards & Mounted the Portuguese Throne in spite of all the Opposition of King Philip & present it [illegible]

Spain *is divided into* **14 Provinces** *& contains [illegible] Sq Miles*

Province	Capital	Dist. from Madrid	Dist. from London
Gallicia	Compostella	302	750
Asturias	Oviedo	235	635
Biscaye	Bilboa	210	585
Navarre	Pampelona	190	620
Arragon	Saragossa	170	690
Catalonia	Barcelona	317	695
Valentia	Valentia	193	820
New Castile	Madrid		800
Old Castile	Burgos	135	670
Leon	Leon	180	675
Estremadura	Merida	171	945
Andalusia	Sevelle	242	1035
Granada	Granada	236	1020
Murcia	Murcia	224	952
The Islands to Spain are Majorca	Majorca	324	822
Ivica	Ivica	278	871

Formentera Cabrera & others of less Note in the Mediterranean and on the Ocean some other too inconsiderable to deserve Mentioning

Gibraltar *was taken in the Year 1704 & confirmed to the English by the Treaty of Utrecht*

France [illegible] *was divided in 31* **Governments** *contains 102210 Sq Ml.s*

Governments	Capitals	Dist. from Paris	Dist. from London
Alsace	Strasburgh	242	382
Lorrain and Bar	Nancy	170	322
Franche Comte	Besancon	201	390
Burgundy or Bourgogne	Dijon	153	350
Lyonnois	Lyons	231	440
Dauphine	Grenoble	284	490
Provence	Aix	370	482
Languedoc	Toulouse	357	542
Roussillon	Perpignan	430	620
Foix	Foix	408	583
Bearn	Pau	410	570
Guienne	Bourdeaux	210	463
Saintonge & Angoumois	Saintes	202	400
Aunis	la Rochelle	234	360
Poitou	Poitiers	187	312
Britany	Rennes	192	255
Normandy	Rouen	65	150
Picardy	Amiens	75	145
French Flanders	Lisle	132	140
Champagne	Troyes	76	170
Nivernois	Nevers	130	333
Bourbonnois	Moulins	150	305
Auvergne	Clermont	114	414
Limousin	Limoges	218	400
La Marche	Gueret	100	380
Berry	Bourges	110	311
Touraine	Tours	127	290
Anjou	Angers	107	260
Maine & Perch	Le Mans	112	250
Orleanois	Orleans	67	200
Isle of France	Paris		110

The **United Provinces** *Contains 9140 Square Miles*

Provinces	Capitals	Dist. from Amsterdam	Dist. from London
Holland	Amsterdam		206
Zealand	Middelburg	81	148
Utrecht	Utrecht	25	212
Gelderland	Nimeguen	53	245
Overyssel	Deventer	52	235
Friesland	Leeuwarden	72	260
Groningen	Groningen	87	185

Of these Provinces the first that entered into an Alliance for their common Safety were Holland & Zealand Anno 1576 Being driven thereto by the Cruel & Violent Usage they met with from the Spanish Government The Example of these two Provinces drew several others to unite with them so that in 1581 the Seven Provinces took up Arms against the Spaniards under the conduct of Maurice Prince of Orange who by the Assistance of Providence & the Succours from England & France reduced the Affairs of ye States & forced their haughty Masters to acknowledge them a free & independent People From such a small Beginning they are grown the most Powerful Republic in the Universe

Germany *is divided into 10 Circles viz.*

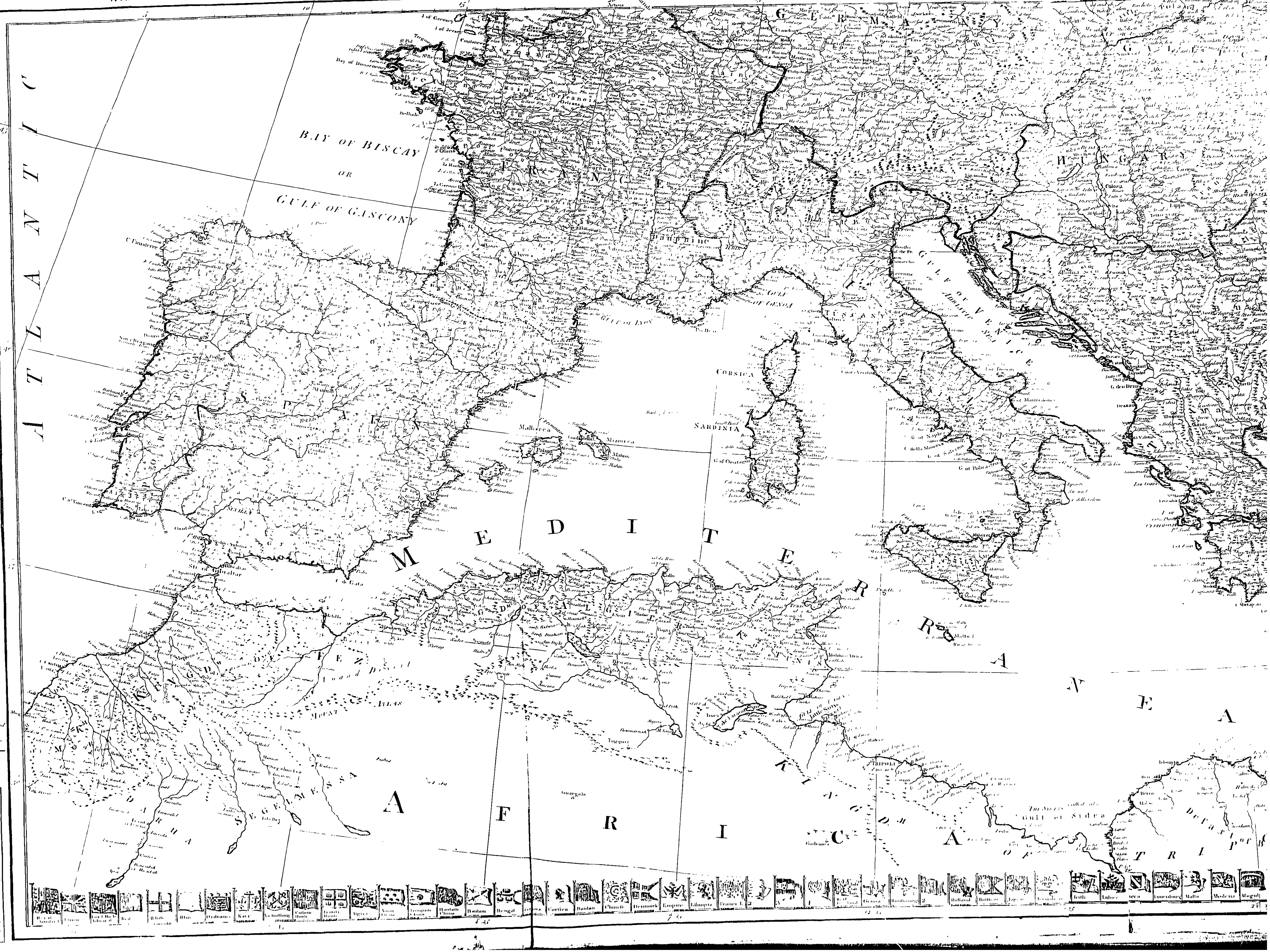
Lower Saxony
Upper D°
Westphalia
Burgundy

Lower Rhine
Upper D°
Franconia

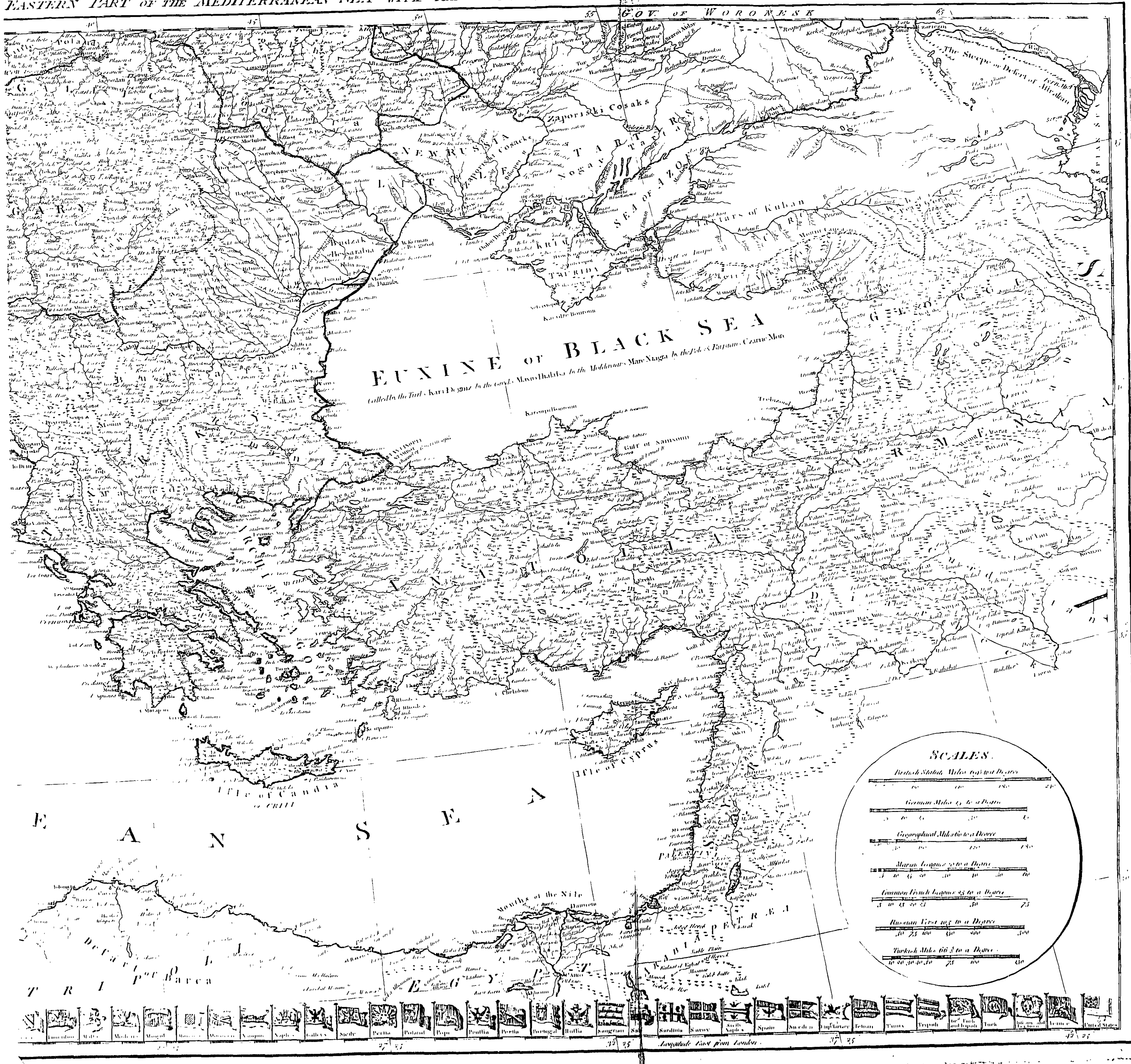
Swabia
Bavaria
Austria

The whole **Empire** *contains 227634 Square Miles*

Countries	Capitals	Dist. from Vienna	Dist. from London
Cologne	Cologne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Treves	Treves	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mentz or Mayn	Mentz	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hesse	Cassel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wetteravia	Frankfort	[illegible]	[illegible]
Franconia	Nuremburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Palatinate of the Rhine	Heidelburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Swabia	Ausburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bavaria	Ratisbone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Austria	Vienna		[illegible]
Bohemia	Prague	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moravia	Olmutz	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silesia	Breslaw	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brandenburg	Berlin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pomerania	Stetin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saxony	Dresden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anhalt	Dessaw	[illegible]	[illegible]
Magdeburg	Magdeburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Halberstadt	Halberstadt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hildesheim	Hildesheim	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mecklenburg	Swerin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holstein	Kiel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hamburg	Hamburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brunswick	Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bremen	Bremen	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westphalia	Munster	[illegible]	[illegible]



EASTERN PART OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA WITH THE COASTS OF TURKY ANATOLIA SYRIA EGYPT AND BARBARY


GOV. OF WORONESK
NEW RUSSIA
SEA OF AZOF
EUXINE or BLACK SEA
Called by the Turks Kara Degniz by the Greeks Mauro Thalassa by the Moldavians Mare Niagra by the Poles & Russians Czarne More
ANATOLIA
Isle of Candia or CRETE
Isle of Cyprus
PALESTINE
Mouths of the Nile
EGYPT
ARABIA PETREA
TRIPOLI
Desart of Barca
SCALES
British Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree
German Miles 15 to a Degree
Geographical Miles 60 to a Degree
Marine Leagues 20 to a Degree
Common French Leagues 25 to a Degree
Russian Versts 104½ to a Degree
Turkish Miles 66⅔ to a Degree
Longitude East from London

Russia Continued

Russia in Europe is bounded on the North by the Frozen or Northern Ocean on the East by Siberia on the South by [illegible] Little Tartary, on the West by Poland and Sweden. This vast Empire [illegible] Acquisitions [illegible] as at present [illegible] conquests from the Swedes [illegible] made in the Reign of the late Czar Peter the Great

Hungary is divided into [illegible] Provinces contains 87575 Sqr M.

Provinces	Capitals	Dist. from Vienna	Dist. from London
Upper Hungary	Presburg		775
Lower Do	Buda	80	850
Sclavonia	[illegible]	160	800
Transilvania	Hermanstadt	310	[illegible]
Croatia	Carlstadt	180	[illegible]

This Kingdom at first was governed by Dukes till seven the last of them being converted to Christianity resigned the Government to his Son Stephen who was crowned King about the Year [illegible] The Crown was sometimes Hereditary at other times Elective till Ferdinand the first annexed it to the House of Austria in 1527 together with the Kingdom of Bohemia by his Marriage with Anne the Heiress of those two Kingdoms

Italy belongs to several Sovereigns contains [illegible] Square Miles

Parts	Capitals	Dist. from Rome	Dist. from London
Savoy	Chamberry	[illegible]	[illegible]
Piedmont	Turin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Genoa	Genoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milan	Milan	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parma	Parma	[illegible]	[illegible]
Modena	Modena	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mantua	Mantua	[illegible]	[illegible]
Como	Como	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lucca	Lucca	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuscany	Florence	[illegible]	[illegible]
State of the Church	Rome		881
Naples	Naples	[illegible]	[illegible]
Isle Sicily	Messina	[illegible]	[illegible]
Isle Sardinia	Cagliari	[illegible]	[illegible]
Isle Corsica	Bastia	106	[illegible]

In the above Superficial content of Italy is included the Area of the Island of Sicily containing [illegible] Sq Miles that of Sardinia [illegible] Sq Miles & of Corsica which contains [illegible] Sq Miles. There are several other small Islands belonging but too [illegible]

No country in Europe has experienced greater Vicissitudes than Italy [illegible] Mistress of the known World [illegible] Barbarous Nations it lost the greatest part of its Territories & the remaining part became so split into Factions & [illegible] that from these Causes she is almost quite divested of the Importance & Grandeur it formerly Enjoyed

Switzerland is divided into 13 Cantons contains [illegible] Square Miles

Cantons	Capitals	Dist. from Bern	Dist. from London
Zurich	Zurich	62	458
Bern	Bern		445
Lucern	Lucern	38	468
Uri	Altorf	52	[illegible]
Schweitz	Schweitz	33	485
Under Wald	Stantz	42	482
Zug	Zug	53	470
Glarus	Glarus	[illegible]	[illegible]
Basil	Basil	47	[illegible]
Fryburg	Fryburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Soleure	Soleure	[illegible]	418
Schaffhausen	Schaffhausen	84	435
Appenzel	Appenzel	97	[illegible]

These 13 Cantons are generally supposed to constitute but one Commonwealth yet upon a nicer enquiry into the Foundation of their Union they will appear to be so many independent Republics only joined in Alliance for Mutual defence occasioned by the Grievances [illegible] they met [illegible] from the House of Austria.

The first that entered into this League were the Cantons of Uri Schweitz & Under Wald in the Year [illegible] which in the Year [illegible] were increased to the Number they now are with their Allies the [illegible] Whose Territories are included in the Area above

Savoy Piedmont & the Island of Sardinia compose the Dominions of the King of Sardinia [illegible] contain [illegible] Sqr Miles

Kingdoms	Capitals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Savoy	Chamberry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Island of Sardinia [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Savoy was erected into a Dutchy by the Emperor Sigismund [illegible] at Chamberry [illegible]

Piedmont was annexed to the House of Savoy by Thomas the son of Humbert the [illegible] Charlemagne the former the 9th & the latter the 10th Earl of Savoy who made themselves Masters of the greatest part of the country by Force of Arms [illegible] in the Year [illegible] Since which time the eldest Son of the House of Savoy is stiled Prince of Piedmont

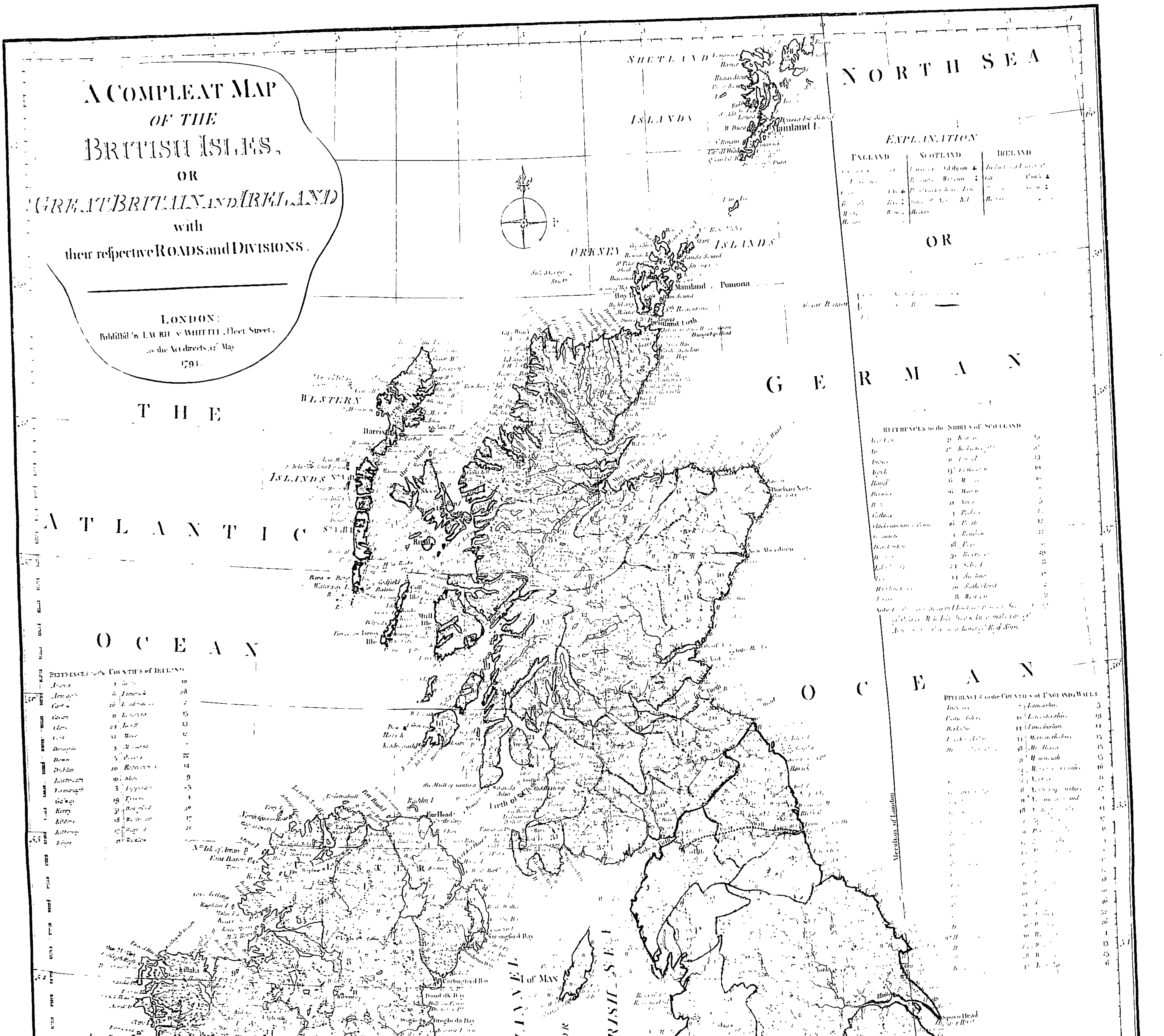
The Island of Sardinia was ceded to the late Duke of Savoy by a Treaty at London instead of the Isle of Sicily yielded to him by the Peace of Utrecht & it is that Prince's Son that is now in Possession of the Crown of Sardinia

Under the general Head of Italy we have included all the above Territories but as the King of Sardinia is the most considerable Prince in that Part we flatter ourselves a more Particular account of his Dominions may not be unacceptable to the Reader

Turkey in Europe is divided into [illegible] Provinces contains [illegible] Sqr Mil.

Provinces	Capitals	[illegible]	[illegible]	Provinces	Capitals	[illegible]
Romania	Constantinople	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bulgaria	Sophia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bessarabia	Bender	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moldavia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walachia	Bucharest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Servia	Belgrade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bosnia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ragusa Repub	Ragusa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Macedonia	Salonichi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]


A COMPLEAT MAP
OF THE
BRITISH ISLES,
OR
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
with
their reſpective ROADS and DIVISIONS.
LONDON:
Publiſh'd by LAURIE & WHITTLE, Fleet Street,
as the Act directs 12th May
1794.
NORTH SEA
OR
GERMAN
OCEAN
THE
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
EXPLANATION
ENGLAND
SCOTLAND
IRELAND
SHETLAND
ISLANDS
Mainland I.
ORKNEY
ISLANDS
Pomona
WESTERN
ISLANDS
Harris
Buchan Ness
New Aberdeen
REFERENCES to the SHIRES of SCOTLAND
REFERENCES to the COUNTIES of ENGLAND & WALES
REFERENCES to the COUNTIES of IRELAND
Meridian of London
CONNAUGHT
LEINSTER
MUNSTER
Killala
Clonfert
Galway Bay
Dingle Bay
Dublin Harbour
Dundalk Bay
Drogheda Bay
Strangford Bay
Isle of Man
SAINT GEORGE'S CHANNEL
OR
IRISH SEA
CARDIGAN BAY
Milford Haven
BRISTOL CHANNEL
Spurn Head
Scilly Isles
Lands End
Lizard Point
BRITISH CHANNEL
FRANCE
Calais
Boulogne
Dieppe
Dunkirk
North Foreland
SCALE

PART OF SCOTLAND
THE
F
IRISH SEA
IRELAND
ANTRIM
DOWN
ARDMAGH
LOUTH
DUBLIN
FIFESH
FORTH FRITH
LOTHIAN
COWAL
JURA
ILA
CANTIRE
ARRAN
RENFREW
CUNNINGHAM
KYLE
CARRICK
GALLOWAY
WIGTON
KIRKCUBRIGHT
DUMFRIES
ANNANDALE
BERWICK
RONBURGHS
NORTHUMBERLAND
CUMBERLAND
DURHAM
WESTMORELAND
NORTH RIDING
EAST RIDING
YORKSHIRE
WEST RIDING
LANCASHIRE
LINCOLNSHIRE
DERBYS
ANGLESEY
DENBIGH
FLINT
Mull of Cantire
Mull of Galloway
Solway Firth
Dumfries
Sunderland
Hartlepool
Darlington
Stockton
Flamborough Head
Carlingford
Dundalk
Dublin
Dublin Harb
Belfast
Douglas
Holy Island
Berwick
Abbs Head
Edinburgh
St Andrews
7°
6°
5°
4°
3°
2°
1°
56
55
54
53

ENGLAND AND WALES
Drawn from the most accurate Surveys
Containing all the
Cities Boroughs Market Towns & Villages.
In which are included all the Improvements and Observations both
Astronomical and Topographical
which have been made by Members
of the Royal Society & others
unto the present Year
The whole corrected & improved
By JOHN ROCQUE
SHAKESPEAR
SCALES
British Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree
British Sea Leagues 20 to a Degree
PART OF SCOTLAND
FIFESH
LOTHIAN
BERWICK
RONBURGHS
DUMFRIES
ANNANDALE
GALLOWAY
KIRKUBRIGHT
NORTHUMBERLAND
CUMBERLAND
DURHAM
WESTMORELAND
NORTH RIDING
EAST RIDING
YORKSHIRE
LANCASHIRE
CHESHIRE
DERBYSHIRE
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
LINCOLNSHIRE
DENBIGHSHIRE
FLINTSHIRE
THE NORTH
THE IRISH SEA
Solway Firth
Flamborough Head
Spurn Head
Hartlepool
Sunderland
Berwick
Holy Island
St Bees Hd
Lincoln
Durham
Carlisle
Kendal
Lancaster
Leeds
York
Hull
Whitby
Scarborough
St Andrews
Kirkaldy
Edinburgh
St Abbs Head
Dumfries
Coquet I.
Burnham Flatt
4°
3°
2°
1°
0
30'

Printed for Robt. Sayer Map & Printseller at the Golden Buck in Fleet Street

THE WASH
Lynn Regis
Holbeach
Wisbech
N O R F O L K
Fakenham
Swaffham
Norwich
Wymondham
Yarmouth
Winterton Ness
Happsburg
Lowestoft
Beccles
Bungay
Thetford
Brandon
S U F F O L K
Southwold
Dunwich
Aldborough
Orford
Orford Ness
Woodbridge
Ipswich
Stow Market
Needham
Mildenhall
Newmarket
Cambridge
Caxton
Royston
Baldock
Sudbury
Clare
Harwich
Saffron Walden
Thaxted
HERTFORD
E S S E X
Epping
Brentwood
Rochford
Maldon
The Kings Channel
Mouth of the Thames
N. Foreland
Margate
Ramsgate
Sandwich
Deal
K E N T
Canterbury
Maidstone
Chatham
Gravesend
Dartford
Sevenoak
Westerham
Tunbridge
Cranbrook
Tenterden
Appledore
New Romney
Lid
Hythe
Folkstone
Dover
S. Foreland
STRAITS OF DOVER
Dunge Ness
Rye
Winchelsea
Hastings
Lewes
Cuckfield
Shoreham
Seaford
E. Bourn
Beachy Head
S E A
E N G L I S H
Dunkirk
Graveline
Calais
Ambleteuse
Boulogne
Estaples
Montreuil
Rue
Abbeville
Dieppe
P I C A R D Y
F R A N C E
N O R M A N D Y
Candebec
Seyne River
Longitude East from London.

A
New and Correct Map
of
SCOTLAND
or
NORTH BRITAIN
with all the POST and MILITARY ROADS, DIVISIONS &ca
Drawn from THE MOST APPROVED SURVEYS
Illustrated with MANY ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENTS,
and Regulated by THE LATEST ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS
By LIEUTENANT CAMPBELL.
LONDON.
Published by LAURIE & WHITTLE, No. 53 Fleet Street,
as the Act directs 12th May 1794
British Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree
Computed Scotch Miles Two of which are equal to Three English Miles
Nautic Leagues 20 to a Degree
Explanation
Market Towns in Sloping Capitals as
Borough Towns which send Members to Parliament with a Star thus
Military Roads with Dots thus
FALKIRK
DUNDEE
9 Degr West from London
8°
7°
6°
5°
4°
59°
58°
NORTHERN OCEAN
ORKNEY ISLANDS
PIGHTLAND vulgo PENTLAND
WESTERN or ATLANTIC
THE MINSH
LITTLE MINSH
WESTERN ISLANDS
LEWIS
HARRIS ISLAND
NORTH UIST
SKYE ISLAND
STRATHNAVER
CAITHNESS
SUTHERLAND
ROSS
MURRAY
FIRTH OF DORNOCH
INVERNESS
NAIRN
Whiten Head
Rona I.
Sulisker or Barra I.
Butt of the Lewis
Tiumpan Head
Loch Broom
Loch Carron
Loch Torridon
Shiant Isles
Culloden 1746
Knock Chalk

NEW and CORRECT MAP
OF
SCOTLAND
OR
NORTH BRITAIN
WITH ALL THE POST AND MILITARY ROADS, DIVISIONS &ca.
Drawn from *THE MOST APPROVED SURVEYS*
Illustrated with *MANY ADDITIONAL IMPROVEMENTS,*
and Regulated by *THE LATEST ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS*
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British Statute Miles 69 to a Degree
Computed Scotch Miles Two of which are equal to Three English Miles
Nautic Leagues 20 to a Degree
Explanation
Market Towns are Distinguished as FALKIRK
Borough Towns which send Members to Parliament with a Star thus DUNDEE
Military Roads with Dots thus
59°
58°
WESTERN OCEAN
ATLANTIC OC
THE MINSH
LITTLE MINSH
WESTERN ISLANDS
ISLANDS
PIGHTLAND or PENTL
Butt of the Lewis
NORTH UIST
SKY ISLAND
RUM
Egg
Muke I.
Canna
FIRTH OF DORNOCH
MURRAY
Knock Chaldeon
These Islands are part of Slait Parish in the Isle of Sky
S. Kilda

NORTHERN OCEAN
ORKNEY ISLANDS
PIGHTLAND vulgo PENTLAND FIRTH
THE MINSH
CAITHNESS
STRATHNAVERN
SUTHERLAND
ROSS
FIRTH OF DORNOCH or TARBET
MURRAY FIRTH
NORTH or GERMAN SEA
THE ISLANDS OF SHETLAND or ZETLAND Laid down on the same Scale as the Map.
Faira or FAIR ISLE
NORTH RONALDSHA
Meridian of London
1 Deg. East from LONDON
6°
5°
4°
3°
2°
59
58

THE ISLANDS OF
SHETLAND or ZETLAND
Laid down on the same Scale
as the Map.
N.B. ORKNEY SHIRE Includes the Shetland or Zetland Islands
ISLANDS
PIGHTLAND vulgo PENTLAND FIRTH
THE MINSH
FIRTH OF DORNOCH or TARBET
MURRAY FIRTH
CROMARTIE FIRTH
NORTH or GERMAN SEA
STRATHNAVER
CAITHNESS
SUTHERLAND
ROSS
MURRAY
NORTH ROWALDSHA
SOUTH RONALDSHA
SUMBURGH HEAD
Fair Isle
Dungsby Head
Noss Head
Whiten Head
Meridian of London

DISTANCE of the Principal STAGES on the GREAT ROADS leading from EDINBURGH

Edinʰ to Newcaſtle by Berwick	Miles
Haddington	16
Dunbar	11
Press Inn	15
Berwick	11
Belford	15
Alnwick	14
Morpeth	19
Newcaſtle	15
	116

Edinʰ to Newcaſtle by Kelso.	
Blackshiels	14
Lauder	10
Kelso	17
Wooler	18
Whittingham	12
Morpeth	19
Newcaſtle	15
	105

Edinʰ to Carliſle by Hawick.	
Middleton	12
Bank house	9
Selkirk	15
Hawick	11
Mosspaul	13
Longholm	10
Longtown	12
Carliſle	8
	90

Edinʰ to Carliſle by Linton.	
Linton	17
Crook	17
Moffat	16
Lockerby	16
Ecclefechan	6
Longtown	14
Carliſle	8
	94

Edinʰ to Port Patrick by Dumfries	
Moffat as before	50
Dumfries	21
Carlingwork	16
Gatehouse of Fleet	13
Newton Stewart	16
Glenluce	16
Stranrawer	9
Port Patrick	6
	147

From Edinburgh to London	
By Carliſle and Lancaster	391
By Berwick, Newcaſtle & Wetherby	389
By Kelso Newcaſtle & Wetherby	380

Edinʰ to Port Patrick by Glaſgow.	Miles
Calder	13
Whitburn	9
New Inn at Holytown	10
Glaſgow	12
Kingswell	14
Kilmarnock	8
Ayr	12
Maybole	8
Girvan	12
Ballantrae	12
Stranrawer	17
Port Patrick	6
	133

Edinʰ to Cambelton by Dumbarton.	
Glaſgow as before	44
Dumbarton	15
Luss	15
Tarbat	8
Cairndow	14
Inverary	9
[illegible] at Loch Gilp	22
[illegible]	15
[illegible]	21
Cambelton	12
	176

Edinʰ to Fort William by Stirling	
Linlithgow	17
Falkirk	7
Stirling	11
Doune	8
Callander	8
Lochearn Head	14
Tyndrum	22
Kingshouse	19
Fort William	22
	128

Edinʰ to Fort Augustus by Stirling	
Stirling as before	35
Dumblane	6
Crieff	15
Amulree	11
[illegible]	11
Tummel Bridge	12
Dalnacardoch	10
Dalwhinnie	13
Garviemore	14
Fort Augustus	18
	145

Edinburgh by Newcaſtle to Dover	452

Edinʰ to Inverness by Perth.	Miles
Queensferry	9
Kinross	15
Perth	15
Dunkeld	15
Blair	20
Dalnacardoch	10
Dalwhinnie	13
Pitmain	11
Aviemore	13
Grantown	13
Dalmagarry	18
Inverness	12
	165

Edinʰ to Fort George by Perth.	
Perth as before	39
Blairgowrie	14
Spittal of Glenshee	19
Castle of Braemar	15
Tomintoul	21
Castle more	10
Grantown	12
Bridge of Dulse	11
Fort George	16
	160

Edinʰ to Elgin by Brechine.	
Cross the Forth at Leith to Kinghorn	8
New Inn	11
Cupar	8
Dundee	11
Forfar	14
Brechine	12
Fettercairn	10
Cutteshulloch	12
Alford Boat	19
Huntly Bridge	16
Keith	10
Fochabers	8
Elgin	9
	148

Edinʰ to Banff by Aberdeen.	
Dundee as before	38
Aberbrothick	17
Montrose	12
Bervie	13
Stonehaven	9
Aberdeen	14
Old Meldrum	17
Turriff	16
Banff	10
	146

Edinʰ to Dunse by Haddington	40	Edinʰ to Bernera by Perth and Fort Augustus	188
Edinʰ to Jedburgh by Melrose	45	Edinʰ to Stornaway by Inverness, and [illegible]	365
Edinʰ to Peebles by Howgate	22	Edinʰ to Thurso by Perth, Inverness, and Dornoch	290
Edinʰ to Ayr by Biggar, Douglas and Mauchline	79	Edinʰ to Peterhead by Dundee, Montrose and Aberdeen	151
Edinʰ to Greenock by Glaſgow	66	St Andrews by New Inn, and Cupar	38

DISTANCE of the Principal STAGES on the GREAT ROADS leading from EDINBURGH

Edinʰ. to Newcaſtle by Berwick.	Miles
Haddington	16
Dunbar	11
Press Inn	15
Berwick	11
Belford	15
Alnwick	14
Morpeth	19
Newcaſtle	15
	116

Edinʰ. to Newcaſtle by Kelso.	Miles
Blackshiels	14
Lauder	10
Kelso	17
Wooler	18
Wittingham	12
Morpeth	19
Newcaſtle	15
	105

Edinʰ. to Carliſle by Hawick.	Miles
Middleton	12
Bankhouse	9
Selkirk	15
Hawick	11
Mosspaul	13
Longholm	10
Longtown	12
Carlisle	8
	90

Edinʰ. to Carliſle by Linton.	Miles
Linton	17
Crook	17
Moffat	16
Lockerby	16
Ecclefechan	6
Longtown	11
Carlisle	8
	91

Edinʰ. to Port Patrick by Dumfries	Miles
Moffat *as before*	50
Dumfries	21
Carlingwork	16
Gatehouse of Fleet	13
Newton Stewart	16
Glenluce	16
Stranrawer	9
Port Patrick	6
	117

Edinʰ. to Port Patrick by Glaſgow.	Miles
Calder	13
Whiteburn	9
New Inn at Holytoun	10
Glaſgow	12
Kingswell	14
Kilmarnock	8
Ayr	12
Maybole	8
Girvan	12
Ballantrae	12
Stranrawer	17
Port Patrick	6
	133

Edinʰ. to Cambelton by Dumbarton.	Miles
Glasgow *as before*	41
Dumbarton	15
Luss	13
Tarbat	8
Cairndow	14
Inverary	9
Head Inn at Loch Gilp	22
Tarbet Loch	15
Barr	21
Cambelton	12
	176

Edinʰ. to Fort William by Stirling.	Miles
Linlithgow	17
Falkirk	7
Stirling	11
Doune	8
Callander	8
Lochearn Head	14
Tyndrum	22
Kingshouse	19
Fort William	22
	128

Edinʰ. to Fort Auguſtus by Stirling.	Miles
Stirling *as before*	35
Dumblane	6
Crieff	15
Amulree	11
Weem	11
Tummel Bridge	12
Dalnacardoch	10
Dalwhinnie	13
Garviemore	14
Fort Augustus	18
	145

From Edinburgh to London	
By Carlisle and Lancaster	391
By Berwick, Newcastle & Wetherby	389
By Kelso Newcastle & Wetherby	380
Edinburgh by Newcastle to Dover	452

Edinʰ. to Inverneſs by Perth.	Miles
Queensferry	9
Kinross	15
Perth	15
Dunkeld	15
Blair	20
Dalnacardoch	10
Dalwhinnie	13
Pitmain	11
Aviemore	13
Grantown	13
Dalmagarry	18
Inverness	12
	165

Edinʰ. to Fort George by Perth.	Miles
Perth *as before*	30
Blairgowrie	11
Spittal of Glenshee	19
Castle of Braemar	15
Corgarff	21
[illegible]	10
Grantown	12
Bridge of Dulsie	11
Fort George	16
	100

Edinʰ. to Elgin by Brechine.	Miles
Cross the Forth at Leith to Kinghorn	8
New Inn	11
Cupar	8
Dundee	11
Forfar	14
Brechine	12
Fettercairn	10
Cutties Hillock	12
Mount Boat	10
Huntly Bridge	10
Keith	10
Fochabers	8
Elgin	9
	118

Edinʰ. to Banff by Aberdeen.	Miles
Dundee *as before*	38
Aberbrothick	17
Montrose	12
Bervie	13
Stonehaven	9
Aberdeen	14
Old Meldrum	17
Turriff	16
Banff	10
	136

Edinʰ. to Dunse by Haddington	40
Edinʰ. to Jedburgh by Melrose	45
Edinʰ. to Peebles by Howgate	22
Edinʰ. to Ayr by Biggar, Douglas and Machline	79
Edinʰ. to Greenock by Glasgow	66
Edinʰ. to Bernera by Perth and Fort Augustus	188
Edinʰ. to Stornaway by Inverness and the Post on ye Isles	365
Edinʰ. to Thurso by Perth, Inverness, and Dornoch	290
Edinʰ. to Peterhead by Dundee, Montrose and Aberdeen	151
St. Andrews by New Inn and Cupar	38

NORTH
GER
Mars Bank
FIRTH OF FORTH
FIRTH OF EDINBURGH
EDINBURGH
FIRTH OF CLYDE
Ben Nevis
Mull of Kintyre
NORTHUMBERLAND
KIRKUDBRIGHT
LUCE BAY
WAY FIRTH
57
56
55

NORTH GE
FIRTH OF TAY
FIRTH OF FORTH
EDINBURGH
Mars Bank
FIRTH OF CLYDE
Isle of Jura
MULL OF KINTIRE
NORTH CHANNEL
DOWN
IRISH SEA
LUCE BAY
SOLWAY FIRTH
PERTH
KINROSS
STIRLING
ROXBURGH
NORTHUMBERLAND
DUMFRIES
KIRKCUDBRIGHT
CUMBERLAND
CARLISLE
KELSO
DUNKELD
MONTROSE
DUNDEE
Rutherglen
KIRKINTILLOCH
PEEBLES
HAMILTON
LANARK

DISTANCE of the Principal STAGE'S on the GREAT ROADS leading from EDINBURGH

Edinʰ to Newcaſtle by Berwick	Miles
Haddington	16
Dunbar	11
Press Inn	15
Berwick	11
Belford	15
Alnwick	11
Morpeth	19
Newcaſtle	15
	116

Edinʰ to Newcaſtle by Kelso.	
Black shiels	11
Lauder	10
Kelso	17
Wooler	18
Wittingham	12
Morpeth	19
Newcaſtle	15
	105

Edinʰ to Carliſle by Hawick.	
Middleton	12
Bank house	9
Selkirk	15
Hawick	11
Mosspaul	13
Longholm	10
Longtown	12
Carlisle	8
	90

Edinʰ to Carliſle by Linton.	
Linton	17
Crook	17
Moffat	16
Lockerby	16
Ecclefechan	6
Longtown	11
Carlisle	8
	91

Edinʰ to Port Patrick by Dumfries	
Moffat as before	50
Dumfries	21
Carlingwork	16
Gatehouse of Fleet	13
Newton Stewart	16
Glenluce	16
Stranrawer	9
Port Patrick	6
	117

From Edinburgh to London	
By Carlisle and Lancaster	394
By Berwick, Newcastle & Wetherby	389
By Kelso Newcastle & Wetherby	380

Edinʰ to Port Patrick by Glasgow.	Miles
Calder	15
Whiteburn	9
New Inn at Holytown	10
Glasgow	12
Kingswell	11
Kilmarnock	8
Ayr	12
Maybole	8
Girvan	12
Ballantrae	12
Stranrawer	17
Port Patrick	6
	133

Edinʰ to Cambelton by Dumbarton	
Glasgow as before	44
Dumbarton	15
Luss	15
Tarbet	8
Cairndow	11
Inverary	9
Head inn at Loch Gilp	22
Tarbet	15
[illegible]	21
Cambelton	12
	176

Edinʰ to Fort William by Stirling.	
Linlithgow	17
Falkirk	7
Stirling	11
Doune	8
Callender	8
Lochearn Head	14
Tyndrum	22
Kingshouse	19
Fort William	22
	128

Edinʰ to Fort Augustus by Stirling.	
Stirling as before	35
Dumblane	6
Crieff	15
Amulree	11
Weem	11
Tummel Bridge	12
Dalnacardoch	10
Dalwhinie	13
Garvamore	11
Fort Augustus	18
	145

Edinburgh by Newcastle to Dover	452

Edinʰ to Inverness by Perth.	Miles
Queensferry	9
Kinross	15
Perth	15
Dunkeld	15
Blair	20
Dalnacardoch	10
Dalwhinie	13
Pitmain	11
Aviemore	13
[illegible]	13
Dalmagarry	18
Inverness	12
	165

Edinʰ to Fort George by Perth.	
Perth as before	39
Blairgowrie	11
Spittal of Glenshee	19
Castle of Braemar	15
[illegible]	21
[illegible]	10
Grantown	12
Bridge of Dulse	11
Fort George	16
	160

Edinʰ to Elgin by Brechine.	
Cross the Forth at Leith to Kinghorn	8
New Inn	11
Cupar	8
Dundee	11
Forfar	11
Brechine	12
Fettercairn	10
Cutties hillock	12
Alford Boat	19
Huntly Bridge	16
Keith	10
Fochabers	8
Elgin	9
	118

Edinʰ to Banff by Aberdeen.	
Dundee as before	38
Aberbrothick	17
Montrose	12
Bervie	13
Stonehaven	9
Aberdeen	11
Old Meldrum	17
Turref	16
Banff	10
	136

Edinʰ to Dunse by Haddington	40
Edinʰ to Jedburgh by Melrose	45
Edinʰ to Peebles by Howgate	22
Edinʰ to Ayr by Biggar Douglas and [illegible]	79
Edinʰ to Greenock by Glasgow	66

Edinʰ to Bernera by Perth and Fort Augustus	188
Edinʰ to Stornaway by Inverness, at the Pool on L. Ewe	365
Edinʰ to Thurso by Perth, Inverness, and Dornoch	290
Edinʰ to Peterhead by Dundee, Montrose and Aberdeen	154
[illegible] New Inn, and Cupar	38

DISTANCE of the Principal STAGES on the GREAT ROADS leading from EDINBURGH

Edinᵇ to Newcastle by Berwick	Miles
Haddington	16
Dunbar	11
Press Inn	15
Berwick	11
Belford	15
Alnwick	14
Morpeth	19
Newcastle	15
	116

Edinᵇ to Newcastle by Kelso.	
Blackshiels	14
Lauder	10
Kelso	17
Wooler	18
Wittingham	12
Morpeth	20
Newcastle	14
	105

Edinᵇ to Carlisle by Hawick.	
Middleton	12
Bankhouse	9
Selkirk	15
Hawick	11
Mosspaul	13
Longholm	10
Longtown	12
Carlisle	8
	90

Edinᵇ to Carlisle by Linton	
Linton	17
Crook	17
Moffat	16
Lockerby	16
Ecclefechan	6
Longtown	11
Carlisle	8
	91

Edinᵇ to Port Patrick by Dumfries	
Moffat *as before*	51
Dumfries	21
Carlingwark	16
Gatehouse of Fleet	13
Newton Stewart	16
Glenluce	16
Stranrawer	9
Port Patrick	6
	147

From Edinburgh *to* London	
By Carlisle and Lancaster	391
By Berwick, Newcastle & Wetherby	389
By Kelso Newcastle & Wetherby	380

Edinᵇ to Port Patrick by Glasgow.	Miles
Calder	13
Whiteburn	9
New Inn at Holytoun	10
Glasgow	12
Kingswell	11
Kilmarnock	8
Ayr	12
Maybole	8
Girvan	12
Ballantrae	12
Stranrawer	17
Port Patrick	6
	133

Edinᵇ to Cambelton by Dumbarton	
Glasgow *as before*	44
Dumbarton	15
[illegible]	13
[illegible]	8
[illegible]	11
Inveraray	9
[illegible]	22
[illegible]	15
[illegible]	21
Cambelton	12
	176

Edinᵇ to Fort William by Stirling	
Linlithgow	17
Falkirk	7
Stirling	11
Doune	8
[illegible]	8
[illegible] *Head*	11
Tyndrum	22
Kingshouse	19
Fort William	22
	128

Edinᵇ to Fort Augustus by Stirling	
Stirling *as before*	35
Dumblane	6
Crieff	15
Amulree	11
[illegible]	11
Tummel Bridge	12
Dalnacardoch	10
Dalwhinnie	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Augustus	18
	145

Edinburgh by Newcastle to Dover	452

Edinᵇ to Inverness by Perth.	Miles
Queensferry	9
Kinross	15
Perth	15
Dunkeld	15
Blair	20
Dalnacardoch	10
Dalwhinnie	13
Pitmain	11
Aviemore	13
Grantown	13
Dalmagarry	18
Inverness	12
	165

Edinᵇ to Fort George by Perth.	
Perth *as before*	39
Blairgowrie	11
Spital of Glenshee	19
Castle of Braemar	15
[illegible]	21
[illegible]	10
Grantown	12
Bridge of Dulse	11
Fort George	16
	160

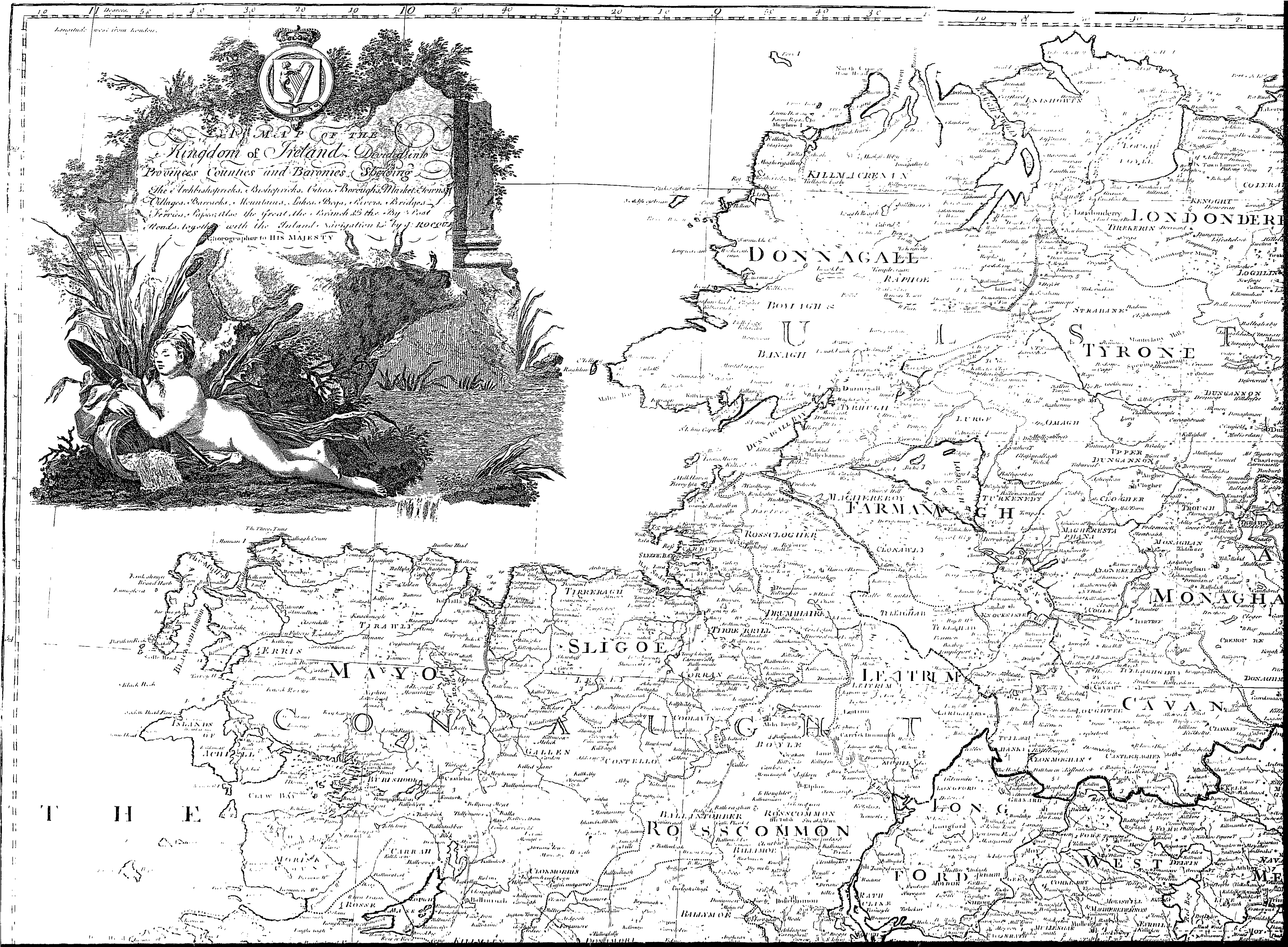
Edinᵇ to Elgin by Brechine.	
Cross the Forth at Leith to Kinghorn	8
[illegible]	11
Cupar	8
Dundee	11
Forfar	14
Brechine	12
Fettercairn	10
[illegible]	12
[illegible]	19
[illegible]	16
Keith	10
Fochabers	8
Elgin	9
	148

Edinᵇ to Banff by Aberdeen.	
Dundee *as before*	38
Aberbrothick	17
Montrose	12
Bervie	13
Stonehaven	9
Aberdeen	11
Old Meldrum	17
[illegible]	16
Banff	10
	136

Edinᵇ to Dunse by Haddington	40
Edinᵇ to Jedburgh by Melrose	45
Edinᵇ to Peebles by Howgate	22
Edinᵇ to Ayr by Biggar, Douglas and [illegible]	79
Edinᵇ to Greenock by Glasgow	66
Edinᵇ to Bernera by Perth and Fort Augustus	188
Edinᵇ to Stornaway by Inverness, [illegible]	305
Edinᵇ to Thurso by Perth Inverness and Dornoch	290
Edinᵇ to Peterhead by Dundee, Montrose and Aberdeen	151
[illegible] *New Inn and Cupar*	38

NORTH GER
57
56
55
Mars Bank
FIRTH OF FORTH
FIRTH OF EDINBURGH
FIRTH OF CLYDE
LOCH FYNE
MULL OF KINTIRE
EDINBURGH
GLASGOW
STIRLING
HAMILTON
KINROSS
ROXBURGH
NORTHUMBERLAND
KIRKCUDBRIGHT
WIGTOUN BAY
LUCE BAY
FIRTH
CARLISLE
BELLINGHAM
Ben Nevis
Kingshouse
Ben Lomond
Ben Vorlich
Ben Ledi

NORTH SEA
Mares Bank
FIRTH OF TAY
FIRTH OF FORTH
FIRTH OF EDINBURGH
EDINBURGH
PERTH
STIRLING
DUNDEE
Kingshouse
FIRTH of CLYDE
MULL of KINTIRE
NORTH CHANNEL
LUCE BAY
WIGTON BAY
MULL of GALLOWAY
KIRKCUDBRIGHT
SOLWAY FIRTH
IRISH SEA
CARLISLE
NORTHUMBERLAND
CUMBERLAND
DOWN



A MAP OF THE
Kingdom of Ireland Divided into
Provinces Counties and Baronies Shewing
The Archbishopricks, Bishopricks, Cities, Boroughs, Market Towns,
Villages, Barracks, Mountains, Lakes, Bogs, Rivers, Bridges,
Ferries, Passes; Also the Great, the Branch & the By Post
Roads, together with the Inland Navigation &c. by J. ROCQUE
Chorographer to HIS MAJESTY

A Map of the Kingdom of Ireland, Divided into Provinces, Counties and Baronies, Shewing The Archbishopricks, Bishopricks, Cities, Boroughs, Market Towns, Villages, Barracks, Mountains, Lakes, Bogs, Rivers, Bridges, Ferries, Passes; Also the Great, the Branch & the Bye Post Roads, together with the Inland Navigation &c by J. Rocque Chorographer to HIS MAJESTY

DONNAGALL
U L S T E R
TYRONE
LONDONDERRY
ANTRIM
DOWN
ARDMAGH
MONAGHAN
FARMANAGH
CAVAN
LEITRIM
SLIGOE
ROSSCOMMON
LONG FORD
WEST MEATH
MEATH
LOUTH
DUBLIN
A U G H T
LOUGH NEAGH
LOUGH FOYLE
KILLMACRENAN
RAPHOE
BOYLAGH
BANAGH
INISHOWEN
COLERAINE
STRABANE
OMAGH
CLOGHER
DUNGANNON
CARRICKFERGUS BAY
DROGHEDA BAY
DUNDALK BAY
Malin Bay
Fair Head Pt.
CANTIRE
PART OF SCOTLAND
THE IRISH SEA
Here the North and South Tides meet

INISHOWEN
LOUGH FOYLE
KILLMACRENAN
DONNAGALL
RAPHOE
BOYLAGH &
BANAGH
TYRHUGH
LONDONDERRY
COLERAINE
KENOGHT
LOGHLINSHOLIN
ANTRIM
TOOME
GLANARM
KILLCONWAY
DUNLUCE
CARRICKFERGUS BAY
PART OF SCOTLAND
U L S T E R
STRABANE
TYRONE
DUNGANNON
LOUGH NEAGH
MAZAREEN
CASTLERAY
ARDS
DOWN
KINALEARTY
LECALE
MOVRNE MOUNTAINS
CARLINGFORD BAY
FARMANAGH
MAGHEREBOY
CLOGHER
ARDMAGH
ONELAND
ORIOR
MONAGHAN
CREMOURNE
DUNDALK BAY
LOUTH
FERRARD
DROGHEDA BAY
SLIGOE
TIRRERAGH
LEITRIM
CAVAN
TULLAGHGARVY
CASTLERAGHEN
ROSSCOMMON
BOYLE
COSTELLO
GALLEN
LONGFORD
WEST MEATH
MEATH
NAVAN
SLANE
DUBLIN
A U G H T
THE
IRISH
SEA
Here the North and South Tides meet

IRELAND [illegible] Hibernia and by the Nativ
Europe [illegible] Great Britain [illegible] Content is
[illegible] 17927864 Acre
[illegible] England [illegible] Wales [illegible]
Sr William Petty [illegible] Political Anatomy [illegible] Ireland [illegible] the
[illegible] thatit cont
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] divided into fou
Dublin Cashel [illegible] Suffragant Bi
[illegible] County
[illegible]
Munster Connaught North East [illegible] North West [illegible] comprehe
[illegible] besides the
[illegible]
Dublin [illegible] well buil
[illegible] which separate
[illegible] Stone Bridges. It is bo
[illegible] about [illegible] Houses and in them at least
with several fine Structures as the Kings Chapel called Ch
of St Patrick the Kings Castle which is the Residence of the L
Kingdom the House of Parliament the Barracks the Trinity
The other Places of Note are Corke a large and Rich City Wa
Drogheda and Belfast Sea Towns Limmerick and Londonderry
[illegible] for the Sieges they have Endured.

WESTERN
OCEAN
NORTH PASSAGE
BAY OF GALLWAY
GREGORY'S
The South
Islands
of ARRAN
NORTH PASSAGE
MOUTH of the RIVER SHANNON
KINGS COUNTY
PHILLIPS TOWN
KILDA
LEINST
QUEENS COUNTY
KILLKENNY
CLARE
LIMERICK
TIPPERARY
MUNSTER
KERRY
CORK
WATERFORD
BURREN
CORCOMROE
INCHIQUIN
BUNRATTY
TULLAGH
IBRICHAN
ISLANDS
CLANDERLAW
MOYARTA
LOUGHREA
KILLTARTAN
LEITRIM
LONGFORD
LOWER ORMOND
UPPER ORMOND
OWNY & ARRA
ILLEAGH
KILLNELONGURTY
ELIOGURTY
SLEWARDA
MIDDLETHIRD
IFFA & OFFA
CLAN WILLIAM
COSHLEA
CONNILLO
CLAN MORRIS
TRAGHTICONNER
TRUGHANACMY
CORKAGUINIE
DUHALLOW
ORRERY
CONDONS
CLONGIBBONS
FERMOY
BARRYMORE
IMOKILLY
MUSKERRY
BARRETTS
KINALMEAKY
KERRYCURRIHY
KINALEA
EAST & WEST
CARBURY
IBAWNE
COURCYS
BANTRY
BEAR
DUNKERRON
GLANEROUGH
MAGUNNIHY
IVERAGH
DECIES
GUALTIER
KNOCKTOPHER
IDA
IGRIN
IVERK
CALLAN
GALMOY
CRANNAGH
OSSORY
MARYBOROW
Mc Gilly Cuddys Reeks
TRALEE BAY
DINGLE BAY
BANTRY BAY
KENMARE
Cork Harbour
Youghall Bay
Dungarvan Bay
Helvie Head
Cape Clear
Mizen Head
Blasques Isl.
Valentia I.
Limerick
Cork
Waterford
Kinsale
Youghall
Clonmell
Cashell
Tipperary
Ennis
Tralee
Dingle
IRELAND called by the Latins Hibernia and by the Natives Erin
Europe … Great Britain …
… England … Wales …
St William Petty in his Political Anatomy of Ireland …
Munster Connaught North East … North West …
… Districts and Baronies …
Dublin …
… Kings Chapel … Church
St Patrick … Kings Castle … Lord Lieutenant …
… House of Parliament the Barracks … Trinity Colledge …
… Corke … Waterford …
Drogheda and Belfast … Limerick … Londonderry …
English Miles …
Irish Miles in proportion …
London Printed for Robt Sayer …

The [illegible] Marks and Symbols are thus to be understood		Explicatio Notarum
Cities & Large Towns		Vrbes Inclitæ & Celeberrimæ
Boroughs		Municipia
Market Towns		Oppida Mercatoria
Villages & Gentlemens Seats	○	Villæ & Ædes Nobilium & Generos
Archbishopricks		Archi Episcopales Sedes
Bishopricks		Episcopales Sedes
Barracks Horse Foot		Tuguria Equestria Pedestria
Redoubts or small Barracks		Tuguria Minora
Roads		Viæ Publicæ
Ferries		Trajectus
Bogs		Paludes
Lagoons or Lakes		Lacus
Forts	⊠	Præsidia

The Sea Coasts of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND

IRELAND called by the Latins Hibernia and by the Natives Erin is the largest Island in Europe except Great Britain its Area or Superficial Content is by the nearest computation found to be [illegible] Irish Plantation Acres [illegible] Acres of English Statute Measure its proportion to that England and Wales is as [illegible]

Sr William Petty in his Political Anatomy of Ireland accounted the Number of People in that Kingdom [illegible] to be about [illegible] computed that there is now above Two Millions

The Climate of Ireland is very Temperate The Soil is Fertile and the Air so pure that no Venomous Animal can live in it

The Ecclesiastical Government of the Kingdom is divided into four Archbishopricks viz Armagh Dublin Cashel and Tuam who have under them 18 Suffragant Bishops some of which have 2 or 3 Bishopricks United into 1 province & County

The Temporal Government which is like that of England is divided into 5 Circuits viz Leinster Munster Connaught North East and North West which comprehends 32 Counties each of them subdivided into several Districts and Baronies besides the County of Dublin which is not in any Circuit

Dublin the Metropolis of the Kingdom is a fine and well built City pleasantly Seated near a large Harbour on the Mouth of the River Liffy which separates between the City and North Suburbs which have Communication by one great Stone Bridge It is both Large and Populous and is supposed to contain about [illegible] Houses and in them at least [illegible] Souls it is adorned with several fine Structures as the Kings Chapel called Christ Church, the ancient Cathedral of St Patrick, the Kings Castle which is the Residence of the Lord Lieutenant or Vice Roy of the Kingdom the House of Parliament the Barracks the Trinity Colledge &c.

The other Places of Note are Corke a large and Rich City Waterford a noted Sea Port Galway Drogheda and Belfast Sea Towns Limmerick and Londonderry places of great Strength famous for the Sieges they have Endured

The Different Marks and Symbols are thus to be understood		Explicatio Notarum
Cities & Large Towns	✠	Vrbes Inclitæ & Celeberrimæ
Boroughs	♜	Municipia
Market Towns	♁	Oppida Mercatoria
Villages & Gentlemens Seats	○	Villæ & Ædes Nobilium & Generos
Archbyshoprics	‡	Archi Episcopales Sedes
Byshoprics	†	Episcopales Sedes
Barracks { Horse Foot		Tuguria { Equestria Pedestria
Redoubts or Small Barracks		Tuguria Minora
Roads		Via Publica
Ferries		Trajectus
Boggs		Paludes
Loughs or Lakes		Lacus
Forts	⊠	Præsidia

IRELAND [illegible] Hibernia [illegible] Erin [illegible] Island in Europe [illegible] Great Britain [illegible] England [illegible] Wales [illegible]

St William Petty in his Political Anatomy of Ireland [illegible]

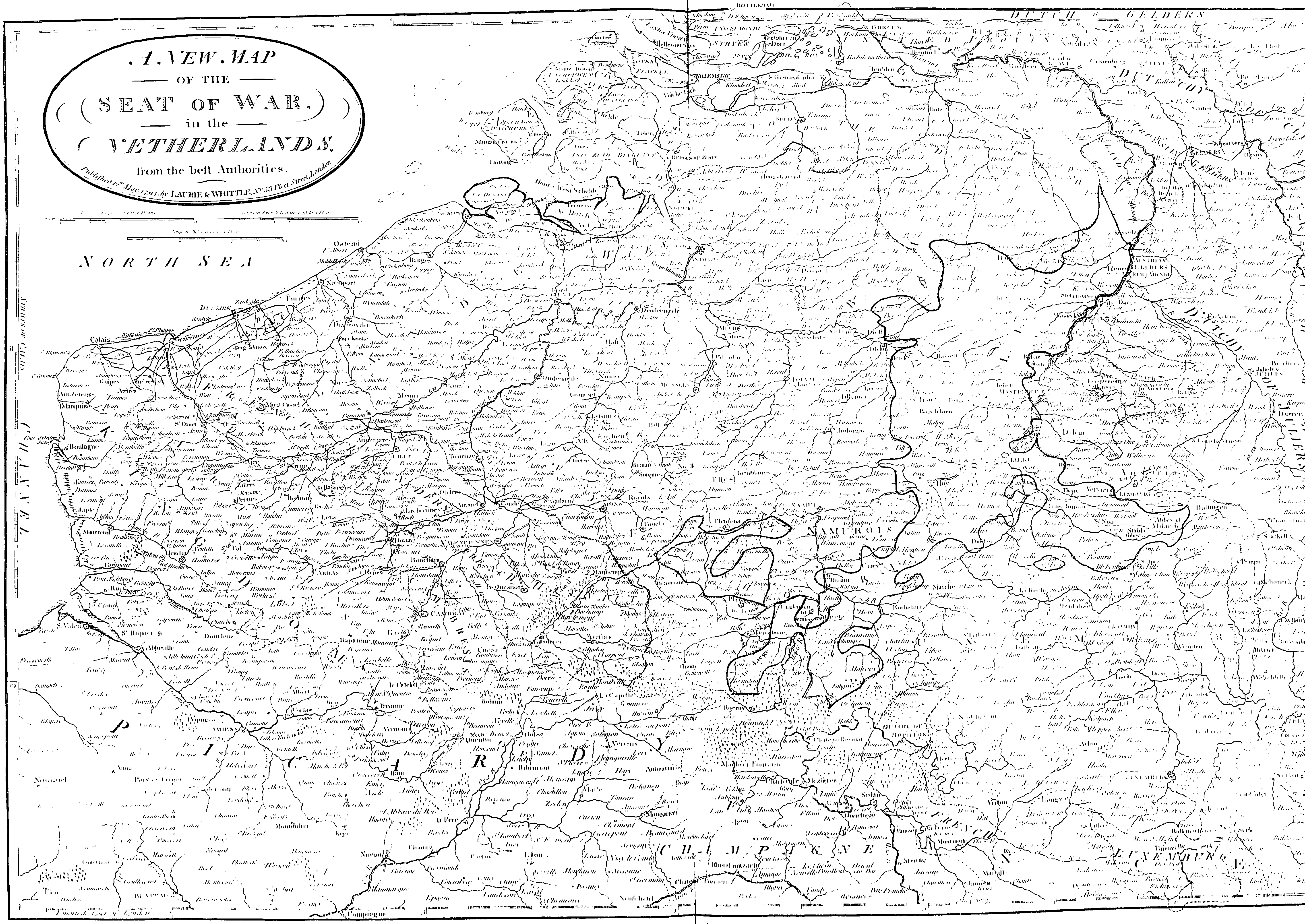
[illegible]

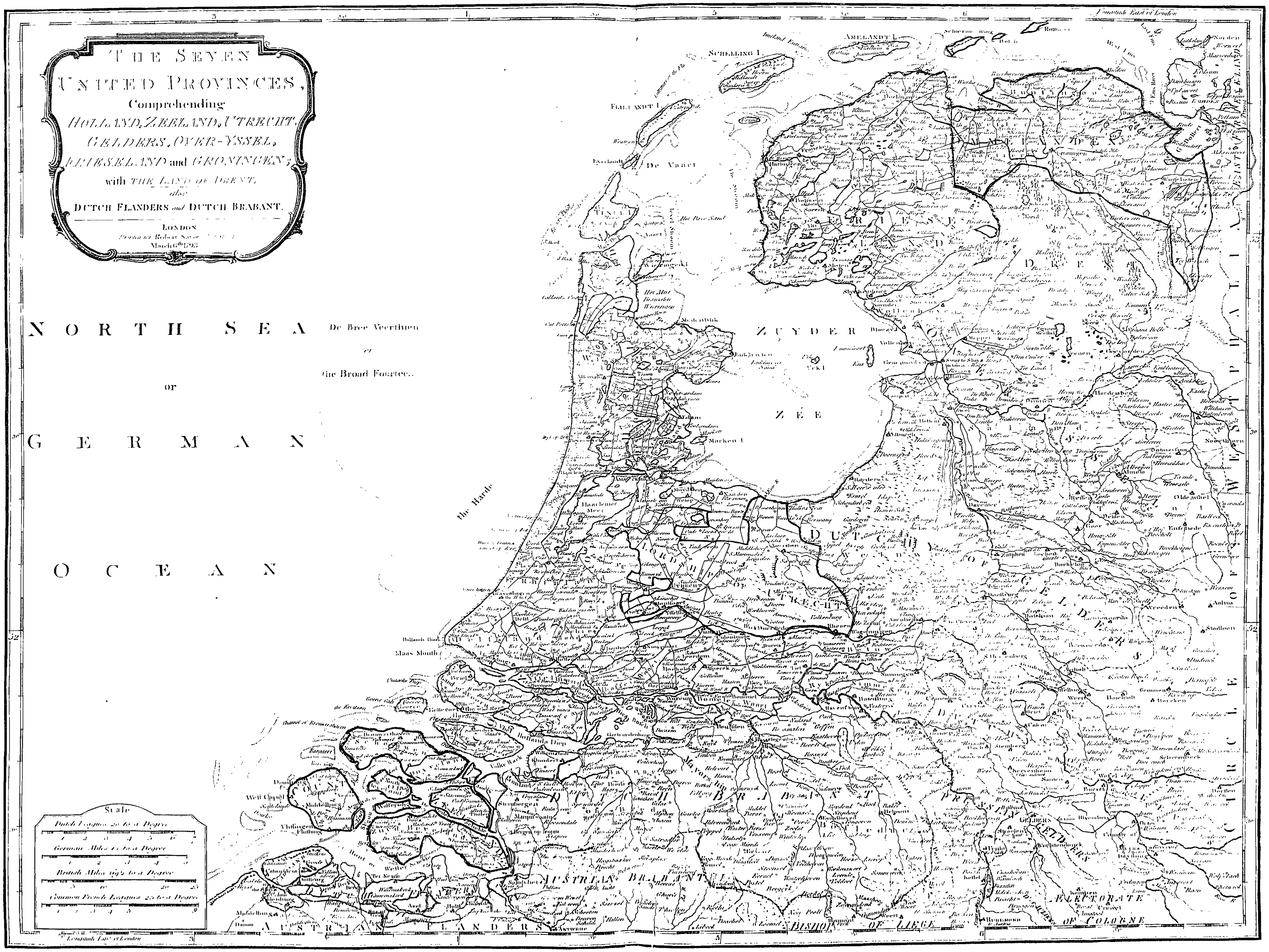
[illegible] Armagh Dublin Cashell and Tuam [illegible] Bishops [illegible] County

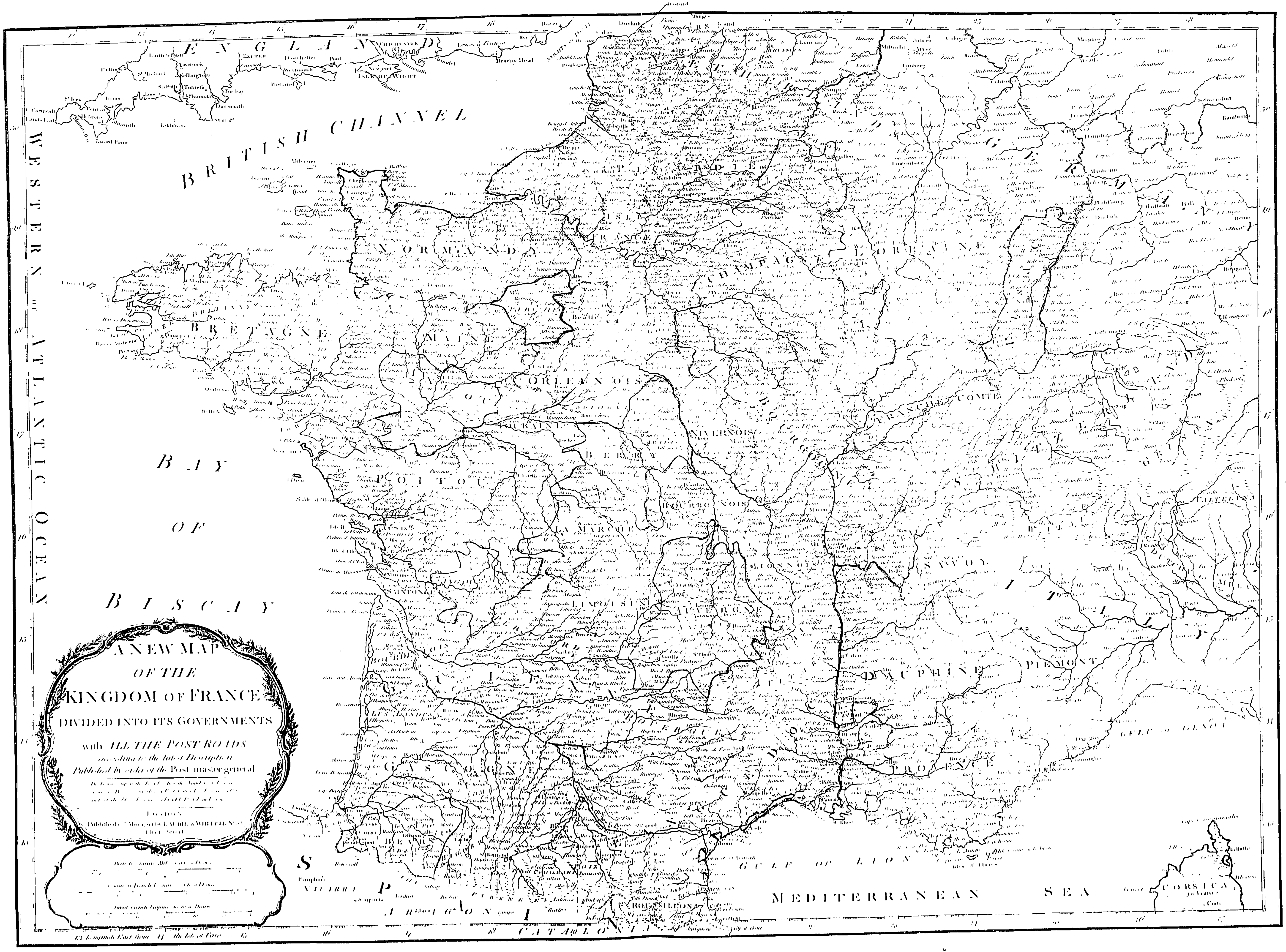
The Form of Government which is like that of England is divided into 5 Circuits viz Leinster Munster Connaught North East and North West which comprehends 31 Counties each of them subdivided into several Districts and Baronies besides the County of Dublin which is not in any Circuit

Dublin the Metropolis of the Kingdom is a fair and well built City pleasantly Seated near a large Harbour on the Mouth of the River Liffy that separates between the City and North Suburbs which have Communication by [illegible] great Stone Bridges It is both Large and Populous and is supposed to contain about [illegible] Houses in which are at least [illegible] Souls it is adorned with several fine Structures as the Kings Chapel called Christ Church, the ancient Cathedral of St Patrick, the Kings Castle which is the Residence of the Lord Lieutenant or Vice Roy of the Kingdom the House of Parliament the Barracks the Trinity Colledge &c

The other Places of Note are Corke a large and Rich City Waterford a noted Sea Port Galway Drogheda and Belfast Sea Towns Limmerick and Londonderry places of great Strength famous for the Sieges they have Endured

A NEW MAP
OF THE
SEAT OF WAR,
in the
NETHERLANDS,
from the beſt Authorities.
Publiſhed 12th May 1794 by LAURIE & WHITTLE, No 53 Fleet Street, London
NORTH SEA
CHANNEL
STRAITS OF CALAIS
ROTTERDAM
DUTCH GELDERS
DUTCHY OF CLEVES
DUTCHY OF JULIERS
Ostend
Nieuport
Furnes
Dunkirk
Calais
Gravelines
Boulogne
St. Omer
Aire
Ypres
Menin
Lille
Tournay
Oudenarde
Ghent
Bruges
Antwerp
Dendermonde
Brussels
Mons
Condé
Valenciennes
Douay
Arras
Cambray
Bouchain
Quesnoy
Maubeuge
Namur
Liege
Maestricht
Abbeville
Amiens
Peronne
St. Quentin
Guise
Sedan
Rocroy
Mezieres
Charlemont
Givet
Dinant
DUTCHY OF BOUILLON
PICARDY
CHAMPAGNE
FRENCH LUXEMBURG
LUXEMBURG
Compiegne

THE SEVEN
UNITED PROVINCES,
Comprehending
HOLLAND, ZEELAND, UTRECHT,
GELDERS, OVER-YSSEL,
FRIESELAND and GRONINGEN;
with THE LAND OF DRENT,
also
DUTCH FLANDERS and DUTCH BRABANT.
LONDON
Printed for Robert Sayer
March 6th 1793
Scale
Dutch Leagues 20 to a Degree
German Miles 15 to a Degree
British Miles 69½ to a Degree
Common French Leagues 25 to a Degree
Longitude East of London
NORTH SEA
or
GERMAN
OCEAN
De Bree Veerthien
or
the Broad Fourteen
ZUYDER
ZÉE
De Vaart
Het Bree Sand
the Hardt
Maas Mouth
Haarlemer Meer
Marken I.
Ameland I.
Schelling I.
Flieland I.
Texel
Urk
Schokland
Emmen
DUTCH
OF GELDERS
UTRECHT
BRABANT
AUSTRIAN BRABANT
AUSTRIAN FLANDERS
BISHOP OF LIEGE
ELECTORATE OF COLOGNE
PRUSSIAN GELDERS
CIRCLE OF WESTPHALIA
Groningen
Amsterdam
Utrecht
Zutphen
Deventer
Bois le Duc
Steenbergen
Middelburg
Vlissingen

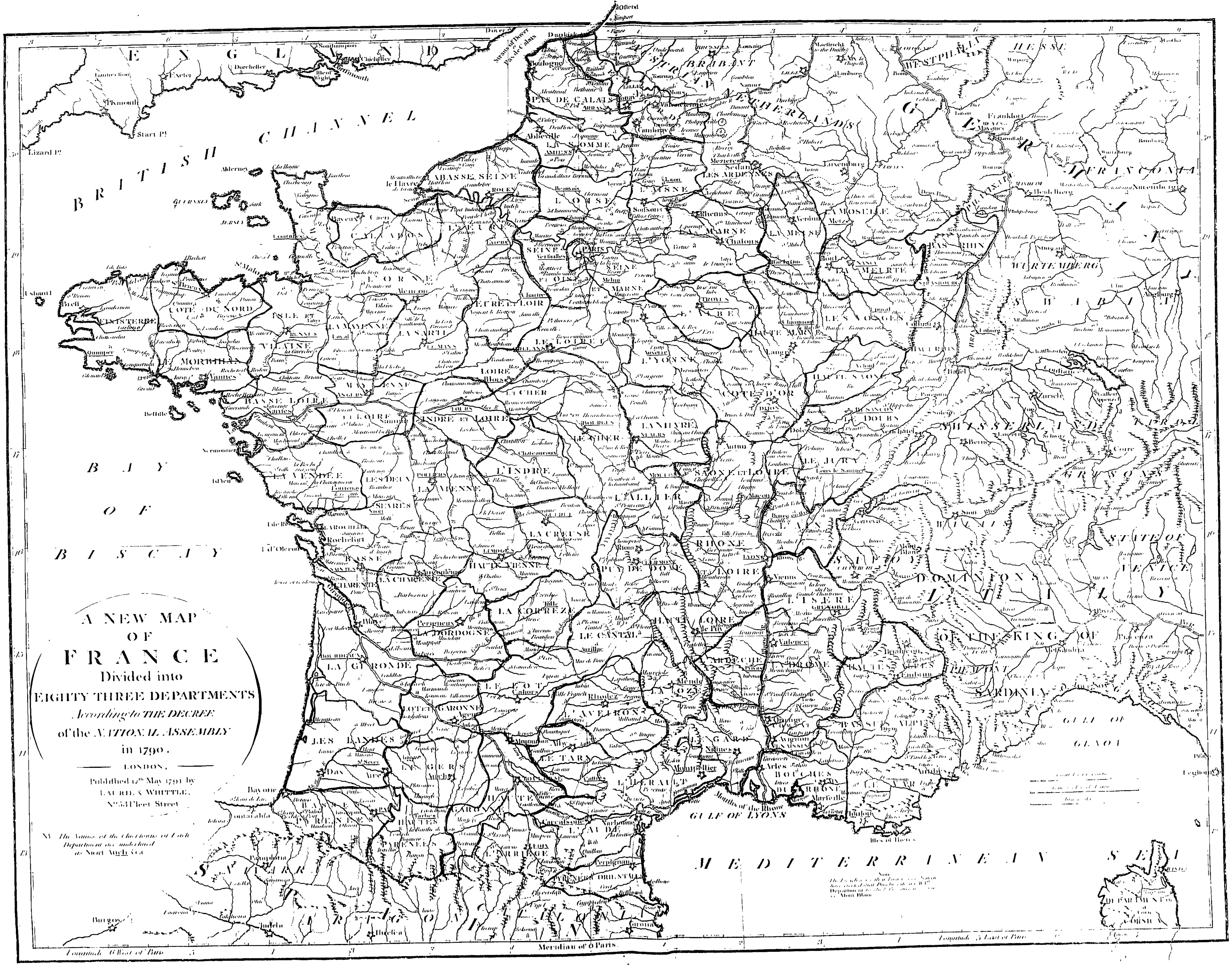


A NEW MAP OF THE KINGDOM OF FRANCE

DIVIDED INTO ITS GOVERNMENTS

with *ALL THE POST ROADS*
according to the latest Description
Published by order of the Post master general

LONDON
Published by LAURIE & WHITTLE, Fleet Street



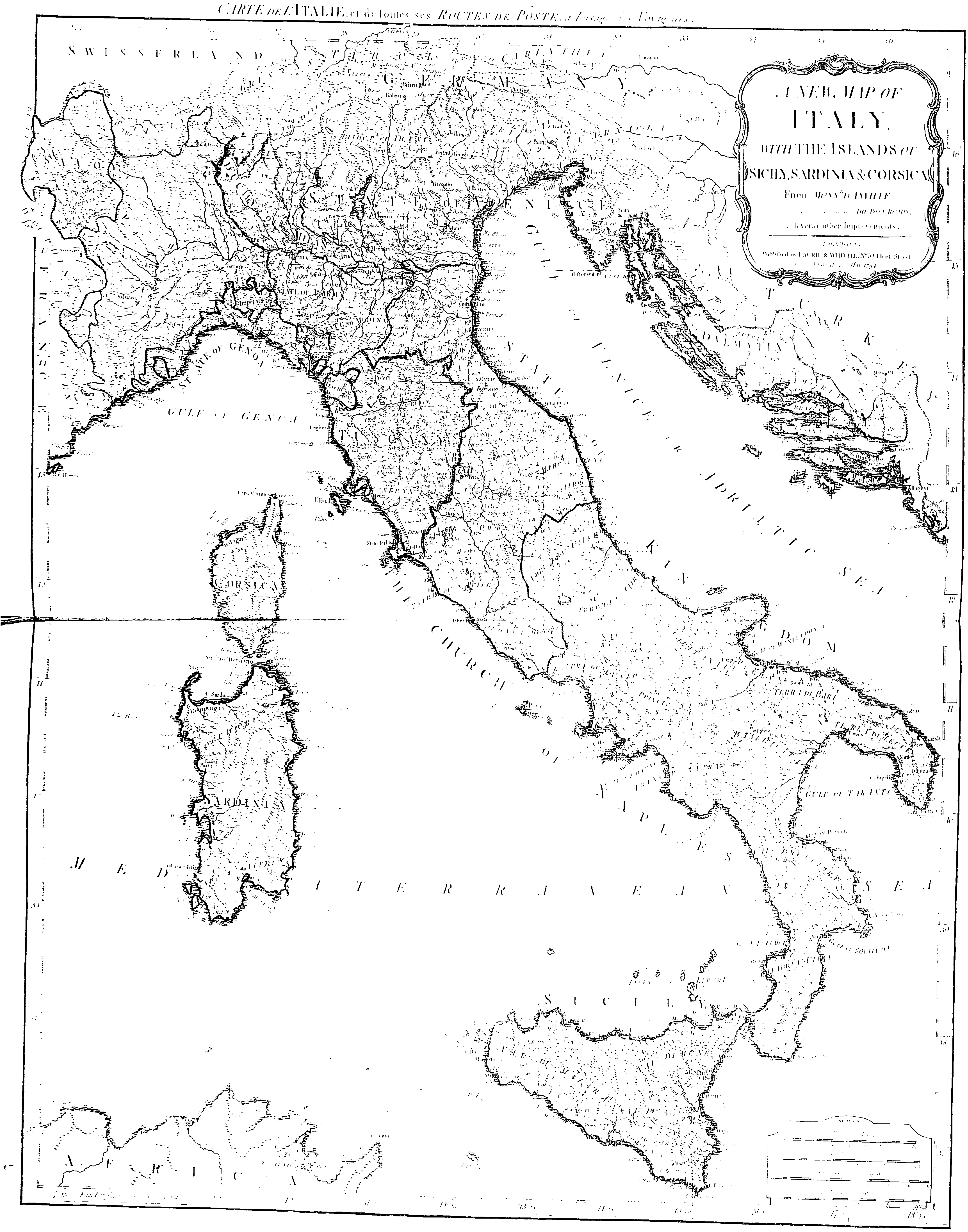
A NEW MAP
OF
FRANCE
Divided into
EIGHTY THREE DEPARTMENTS
According to THE DECREE
of the *NATIONAL ASSEMBLY*
in 1790.

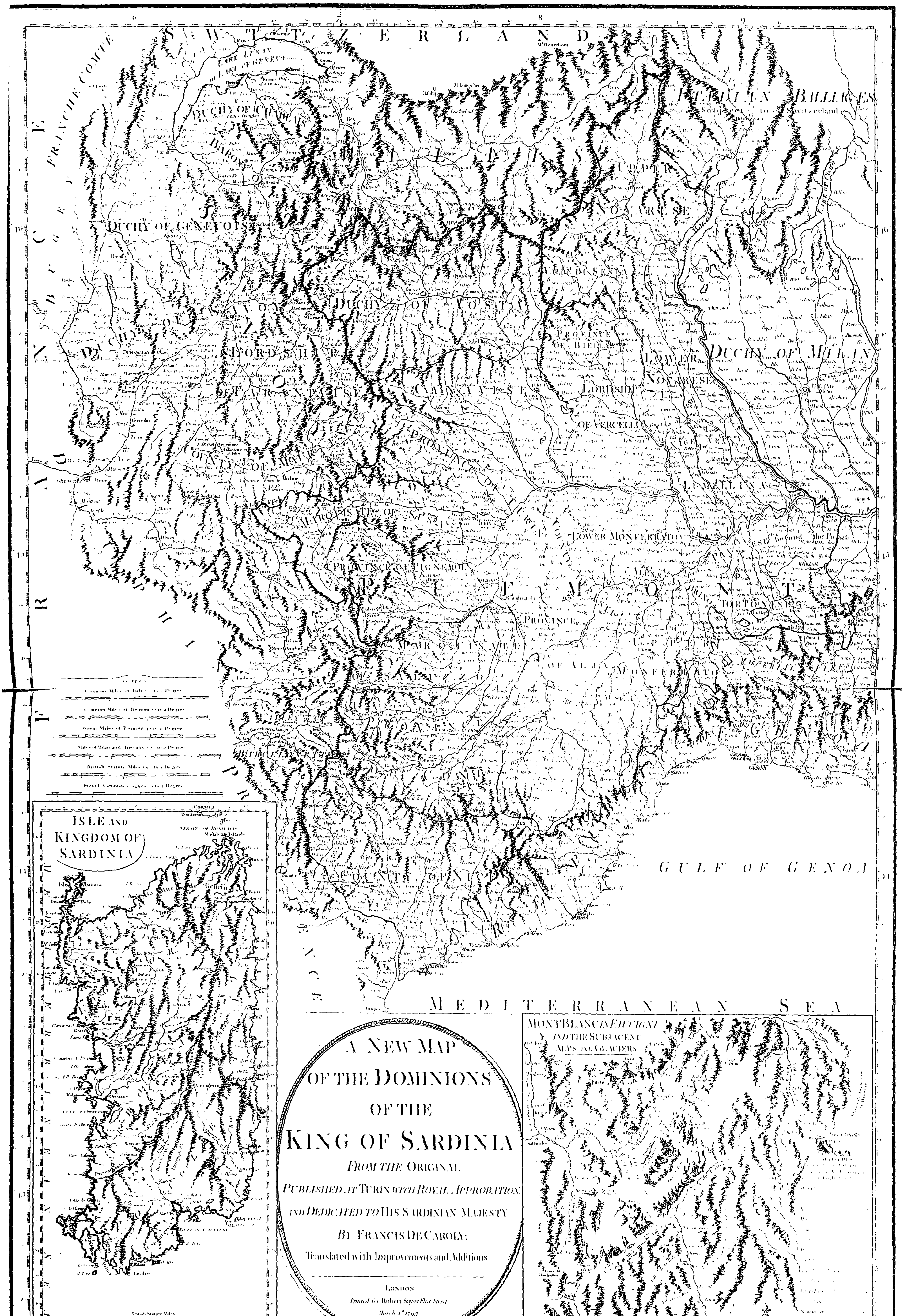
LONDON,
Published 12th May 1791 by
LAURIE & WHITTLE,
No 53 Fleet Street

NB *The Names of the Chief towns of Each Department are underlined as* Mont Auch &c.

A NEW MAP OF THE KINGDOMS OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL with THEIR PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS.
Spain, [illegible] is divided into the Provinces of the Crown of Castile, & the Provinces of the Crown of Aragon.
The First Comprehend
1 Old Castile, 2 New Castile, 3 Navarra, 4 Biscay, 5 Asturias, 6 Galicia, 7 Leon, 8 Estremadura, 9 Andalusia, 10 Granada, 11 Murcia.
The Second Include
1 Aragon Proper, 2 Catalonia, 3 Valencia, the Kingdom of Majorca consisting of the Islands of Majorca, Minorca and Ivica.
Published by LAURIE & WHITTLE No. 53 Fleet Street London as the Act directs 12th May 1794
BAY OF BISCAY or GULF OF GASCONY
ATLANTIC or WESTERN OCEAN
MEDITTERRANEAN SEA
GULF OF LYON
GULF OF CADIZ
PART OF AFRICA
SPAIN
FRANCE
LANGUEDOC
PROVENCE
GALICIA
ASTURIAS
BISCAY
NAVARRA
ARAGON
CATALONIA
OLD CASTILE
NEW CASTILE
LA MANCHA
ESTREMADURA
ANDALUSIA
GRANADA
MURCIA
ENTRE DOURO E MINHO
TRAS OS MONTES
BEIRA
ALENTEJO
ALGARVE
MINORCA
MAJORCA
IVICA
BALEARIC ISLANDS
MADRID
TOLEDO
BURGOS
BARCELONA
C. de Ortegal
C. Finisterre
the Rock of Lisbon
Mouth of the Tagus
Cape St Vincent or Promont Sacrum
STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR
GULF OF VALENCIA
SCALES
Longitude East from Ferro Island
Longitude West of London
Longitude East of London

CARTE DE L'ITALIE, et de toutes ses ROUTES DE POSTE, a l'usage des Voyageurs.





A NEW MAP OF THE DOMINIONS OF THE KING OF SARDINIA

FROM THE ORIGINAL

PUBLISHED AT TURIN *WITH ROYAL APPROBATION*

AND DEDICATED TO HIS SARDINIAN MAJESTY

BY FRANCIS DE CAROLY;

Translated with Improvements and Additions.

LONDON
Printed for Robert Sayer *Fleet Street*
March 1st 1793
Engraved by B. Baker, Islington

A NEW MAP
OF
SICILY THE FIRST
OR
THE KINGDOM OF NAPLES
Drawn *with Several Additions*,
From *ZANNONI'S MAP* Published by Order
OF THE KING OF THE TWO SICILIES.

LONDON
Printed for Robert Sayer *Fleet Street*
As the Act Directs

A NEW MAP
OF
SWITZERLAND,
DIVIDED INTO
THE THIRTEEN CANTONS
with
THEIR ALLIES & THEIR SUBJECTS
LONDON
Printed for Robert Sayer No. 53 Fleet Street
as the Act directs June 1st 1790
EXPLANATION of the CHARACTERS
Citie
Towns
Large Villages
Castles
Protestant Parishes
Catholick Parishes
Mixt Parishes
Forests
Forts
Abbeys
Commendam
Baths
Fields of Battle
Great Vineyards
M Mountains
R Rivers
Navigable Rivers
Waterfalls
Cart Roads
Footpaths
Grubbed Roads
The 13 Cantons
Their Allies
Their Subjects
Common Leagues of Switzerland 17 to a Degree
Common German Miles 15 to a Degree
Common French Leagues 20 to a Degree
British Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree
OBSERVATIONS
In the following Lists the Letter P indicates the Protestants the letter C the Catholics, and the letter M those which are Mixt that is partly Protestants and partly Catholics
The Thirteen Cantons are
the 8 Ancient Cantons
Zurich P
Lucern C
Schwitz C
Zug C
Uri C
Bern P
Underwald C
Glarus M
the 5 New Cantons
Basle P
Friburg C
Soleure C
Schaffhausen P
Appenzel M
The Allies of All the Cantons are
The Grisons comprehending the Grey League, Cadee League or the Gods House, and the ten Jurisdictions M
The Valais C
Neuchatel and Vallengin P
Geneva P
Abbot of St Gallen C
City of St Gallen P
Bishoprick of Basle M
Territ. of Bienne P
Mulhausen P
The Independent States Protected By the Cantons or Their Allies are
Gersau C
Engelberg C
By Lucern Uri Schwitz and Underwald
Rapperschwil C By Zurich Bern and Glarus
Haldenstein P By the Grisons
The Subjects to the Cantons or their Allies are
Turgovia or Thurgau M by the 8 Ancient Cantons
Rheinthal M by the 8 Ancient Cantons and Appenzel
County of Sargans M by the 8 Ancient Cantons
County of Baden P by Zurich Bern and Glarus
The Bailiwicks
Upper the 8 Ancient Cantons
Lower Zurich Bern Glarus
Sax Zurich
Uznach C
Gaster & Gambs C
Schwitz and Glarus
Werdenberg P by Glarus Prot.
Town of Bienne P the Bishop of Basle
Tokkenburg M the Abbot of St Gall
Bailliages
Morat
Granson
Orbe and Echalens
Schwartzenberg
to Berne and Friburg
the Italian Bailliages
Bellinzone
Riviera
Val Brenna
to Uri Schwitz and Underwald
Val Maggia
Locarno
Lugano
Mendrisio
to the 12 Cantons but Appenzel
Valtelina
Chiavenna
Bormio
to the Grisons
Longitude East of London
les Voges Mountains
Black or Great Mountains
SWABIA
SUNDGAW
LAKE OF CONSTANCE
CONSTANCE
CANTON OF SCHAFHAUSEN
LANDS OF THE BISHOP OF BASIL
PRINCIPALITY OF PORENTRUI
CANTON OF BASIL
CANTON OF ZURICH
LANDS OF THE ABBOT OF ST GAL
CANTON OF APPENZEL
CANTON OF SOLEURE
ARGOW
CANTON OF LUCERN
CANTON OF SCHWITZ
CANTON OF ZUG
CANTON OF GLARIS
CANTON OF UNDERWALD
CANTON OF URI
CANTON OF FRIBURG
CANTON OF BERN
LEAGUE OF THE TEN JURISDICTIONS
LEAGUE OF GODS HOUSE
THE GRISONS
GREY LEAGUE
COUNTY OF BORMIO
VALTELINE
CHIAVENNA
FRANCHE COMTE
FRANCE
PRINCIPALITY OF NEUCHATEL
PAYS DE VAUD
LAKE OF GENEVA or Lake Leman
GENEVA
CHABLAIS
GENEVOIS
DUTCHY OF SAVOY
WALLAIS
PIEDMONT
LAKE MAGGIORE
LAKE OF LUGANO
LAKE OF COMO
VENETIAN STATE

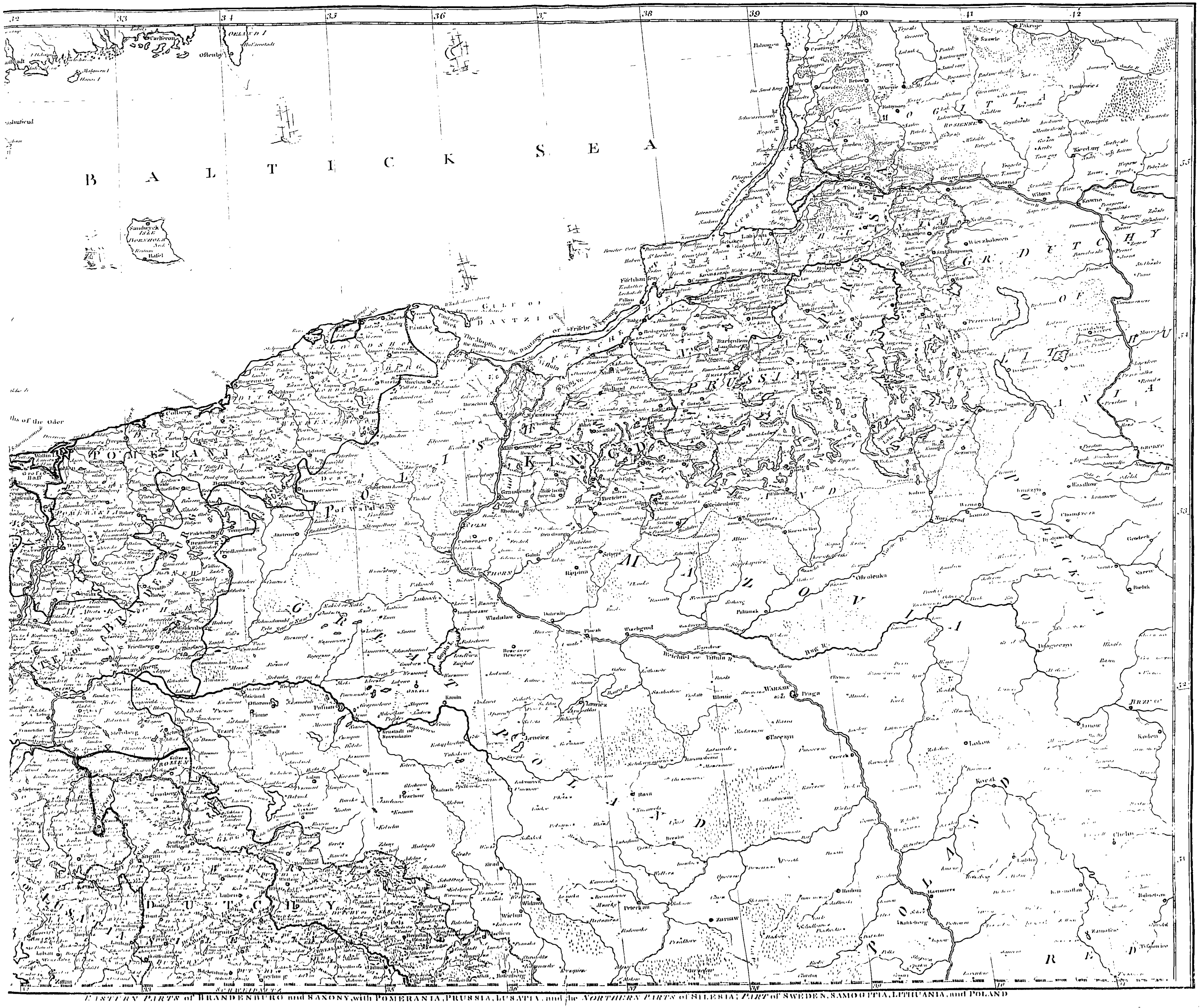
MAP
OF THE
EMPIRE OF GERMANY,
INCLUDING
ALL THE STATES COMPREHENDED UNDER THAT NAME:
WITH THE
KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA, &c.

By L. Delarochette.

LONDON:
Publiſhed by LAURIE & WHITTLE, Nº 53, Fleet Street,
12th May 1794.

The *CIRCLES* of WESTPHALIA, and LOWER SAXONY, with the *WESTERN PARTS* of the *CIRCLE* of UPPER SAXONY, and the *NORTHERN PARTS* of the *CIRCLE* of UPPER RHINE; *PART* of SWEDEN, and DENMARK; The UNITED PROVINCES, and *PART* of the NETHERLANDS.

EASTE

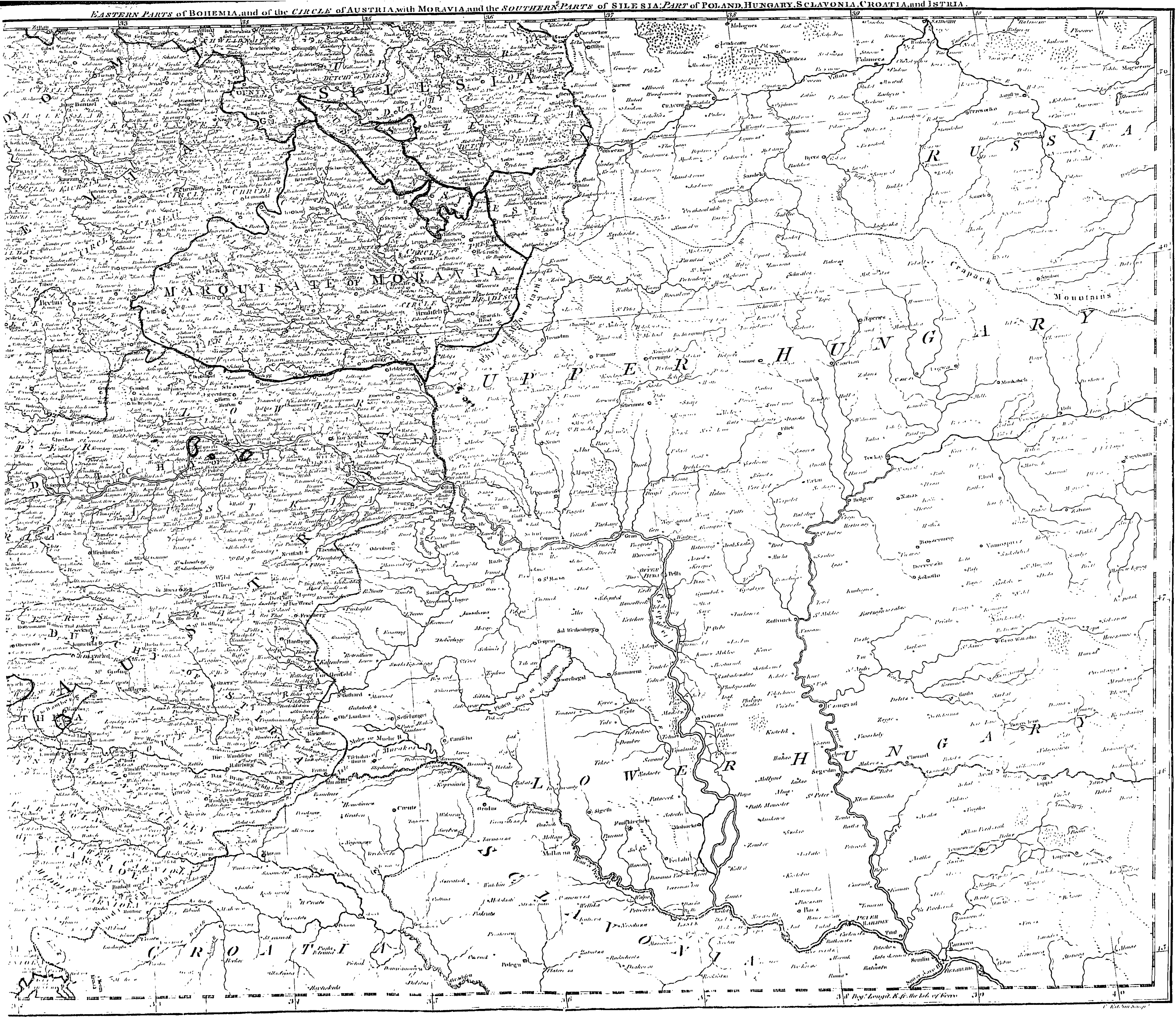


EASTERN PARTS of BRANDENBURG and SAXONY, with POMERANIA, PRUSSIA, LUSATIA, and the *NORTHERN PARTS* of SILESIA; *PART* of SWEDEN, SAMOGITIA, LITHUANIA, and POLAND

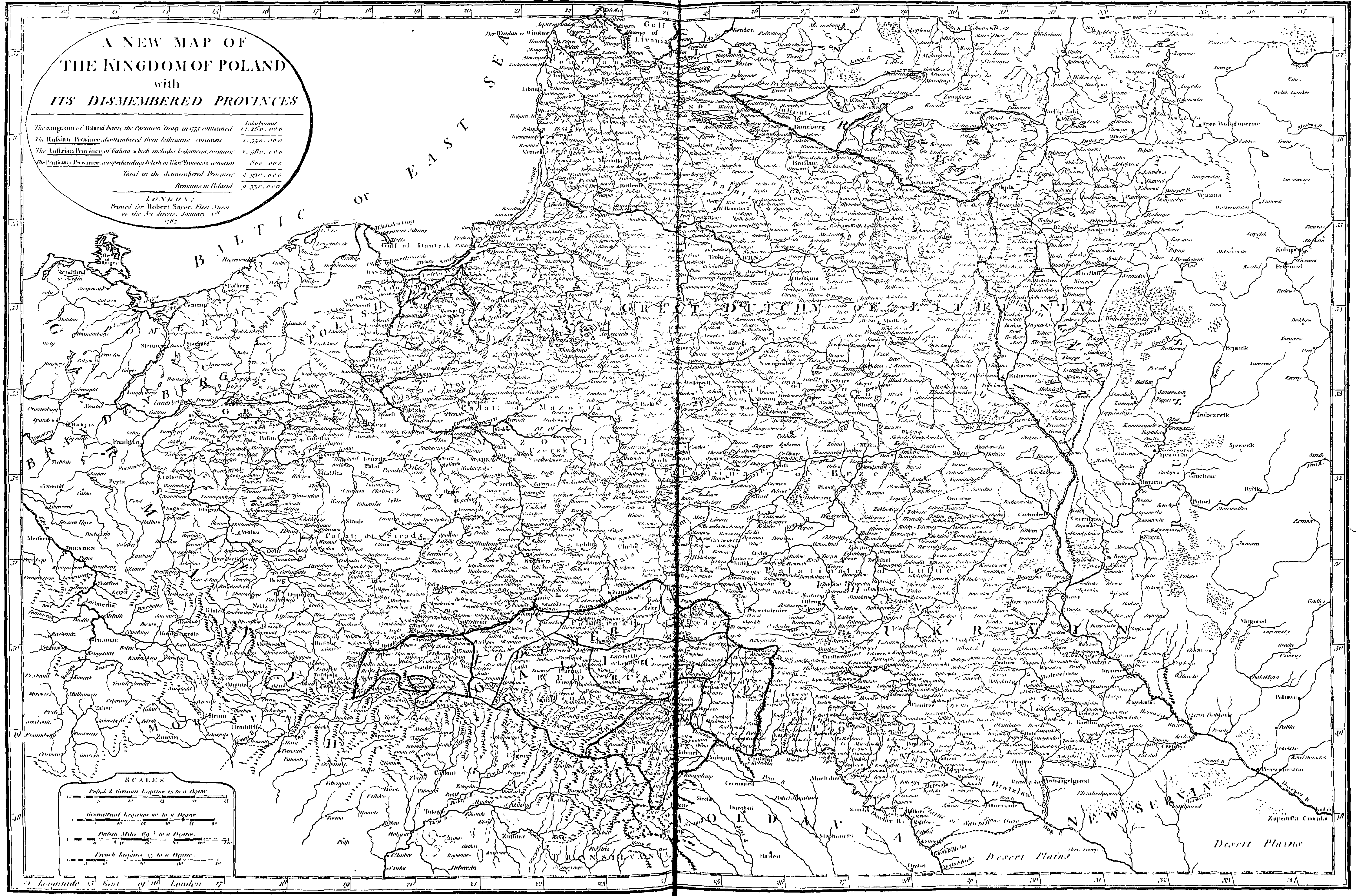
The *CIRCLES* of LOWER RHINE, FRANCONIA, SWABIA, and BAVARIA, with the *SOUTHERN PARTS*, of the *CIRCLES* of UPPER RHINE, and SAXONY, the *WESTERN PARTS* of BOHEMIA, and of the *CIRCLE* of AUSTRIA; SWITZERLAND, *PART* of ITALY, FRANCE, and the *NETHERLANDS*.

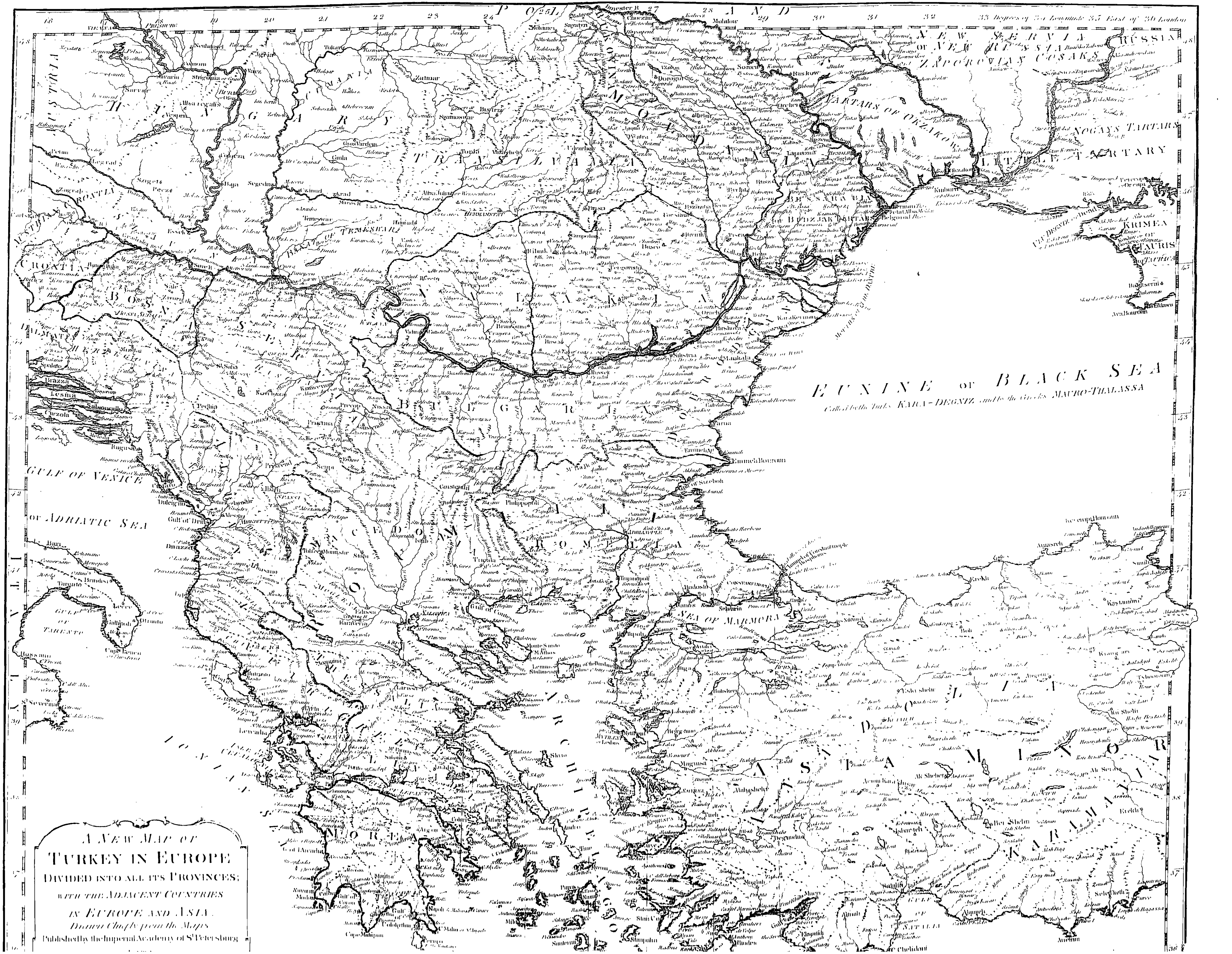
SCALE of a Degree of Latitude
GEOMETRICAL MILES or COMMON MILES of ENGLAND and ITALY
10 20 30 40 50 60
GREAT MILES of GERMANY also of BOHEMIA according to Muller
3 6 9 12
COMMON MILES of GERMANY
5 10 15
LEAGUES of AUSTRIA
2 4 6 8
COMMON LEAGUES of BOHEMIA & SILESIA of 17 ½ to a Degree
4 8 12 16
COMMON LEAGUES of SWITZERLAND.
3 6 9 12 15 18 21 24
COMMON LEAGUES of FRANCE.
5 10 15 20
ENGLISH STATUTE MILES of 69 miles & 288 Yards to a Degree as Measured by Mr. Norwood
PICARDIE
CHAMPAGNE
BURGUNDY
FRANCHE COMTE
LUXEMBURG
CIRCLE OF SWABIA
BAVARIA
SWITZERLAND
GRISONS
TIROL
BISHOP. OF TRENT
SALTZBURG
ARCHBISHOP.
CARINTHIA
PIEMONT
GULF OF VENICE
Forest and Mountains of Vauge
LAKE LEMAN or of GENEVA
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32
50 49 48 47 46 45

EASTERN PARTS of BOHEMIA, and of the CIRCLE of AUSTRIA, with MORAVIA and the SOUTHERN PARTS of SILESIA; PART of POLAND, HUNGARY, SCLAVONIA, CROATIA, and ISTRIA.

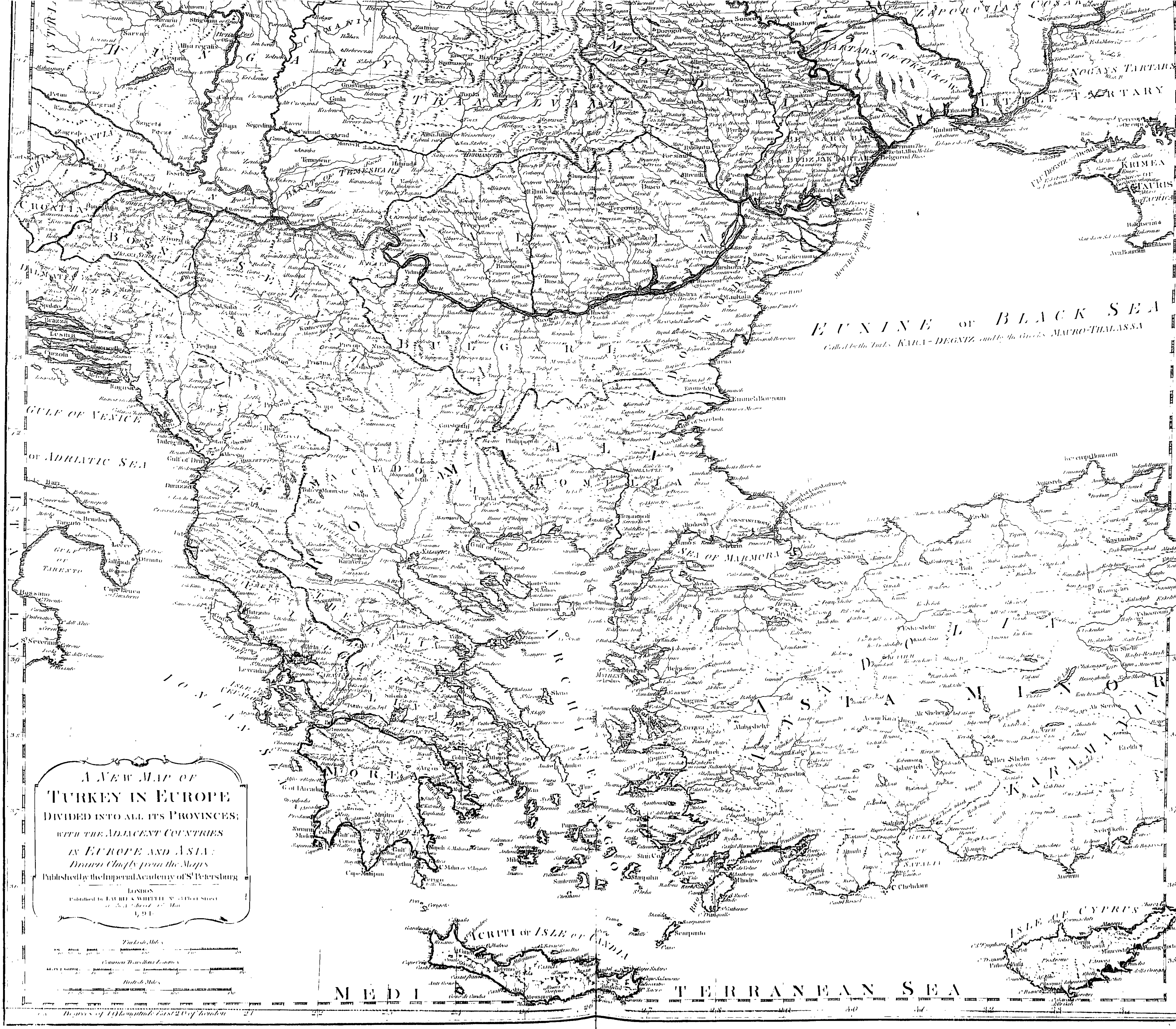


A NEW MAP
OF THE NORTHERN STATES
containing
THE KINGDOMS OF
SWEDEN, DENMARK,
AND
NORWAY;
with THE WESTERN PARTS OF RUSSIA,
LIVONIA, COURLAND &c.
LONDON
Published 12 May 1794 by LAURIE & WHITTLE, Fleet Street
Danish and German Leagues
ICY SEA or FROZEN OCEAN
North Cape
Polar Circle
WHITE SEA
NORTH SEA
GERMAN OCEAN
SKAGER RACK
CATTEGAT
BALTICK SEA
GULF OF BOTHNIA
GULF OF FINLAND
Faroe Islands
Isles of Shetland
Orkney Isles
KINGDOM OF SWEDEN
NORWAY
DANISH LAPLAND
RUSSIAN LAPLAND
LAPLAND
FINLAND
LIVONIA
KINGDOM OF DENMARK
GOTLAND
KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA
WESTERN PRUSSIA
GERMANY
Gulf of Dantzick
Mosco
Smolenskoy
Novogorod
Archangel
Government of Belogorod
Hamburgh

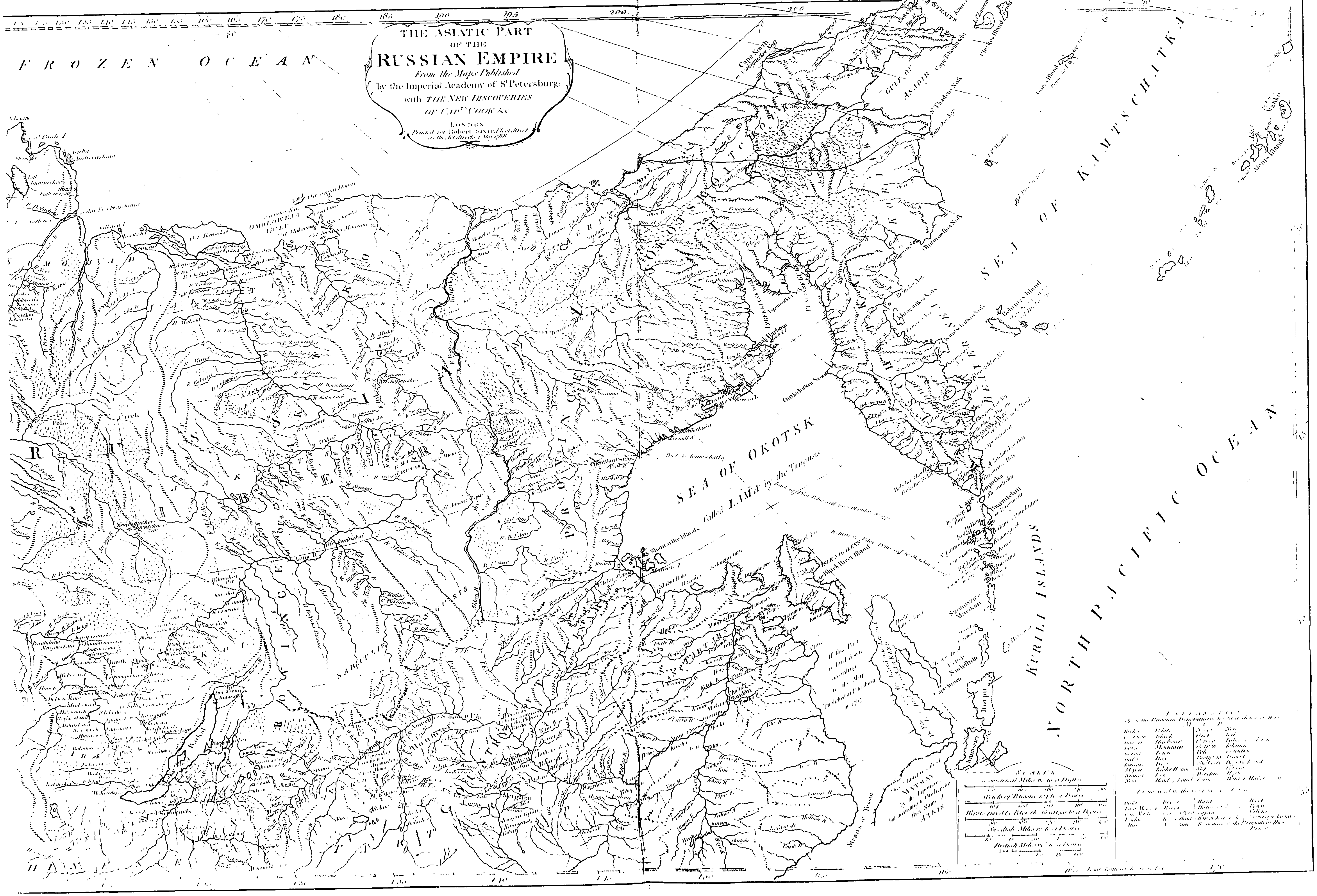

A NEW MAP OF
THE KINGDOM OF POLAND
with
ITS DISMEMBERED PROVINCES
Inhabitants
The Kingdom of Poland before the Partition Treaty in 1773 contained 11,260,000
The Russian Province, dismembered from Lithuania contains 1,550,000
The Austrian Province, of Galicia which includes Lodomeria, contains 2,580,000
The Prussian Province, comprehending Polish or Westn Prussia &c contains 800,000
Total in the dismembered Provinces 4,930,000
Remains in Poland 9,330,000
LONDON;
Printed for Robert Sayer, Fleet Street
as the Act directs, January 1st
1787
BALTIC or EAST SEA
Gulf of Livonia
Gulf of Dantzik
GREAT DUCHY OF LITHUANIA
POLISH PRUSSIA
POMERANIA
BRANDENBURG
MORAVIA
HUNGARY
TRANSILVANIA
MOLDAVIA
UKRAINE
NEW SERVIA
Desert Plains
SCALES
Polish & German Leagues 15 to a Degree
Geometrical Leagues 20 to a Degree
British Miles 69 ½ to a Degree
French Leagues 25 to a Degree
Longitude East of London



A NEW MAP OF
TURKEY IN EUROPE
DIVIDED INTO ALL ITS PROVINCES;
WITH THE ADJACENT COUNTRIES
IN EUROPE AND ASIA.
Drawn Chiefly from the Maps
Published by the Imperial Academy of St Petersburg


A NEW MAP OF
TURKEY IN EUROPE
DIVIDED INTO ALL ITS PROVINCES;
WITH THE ADJACENT COUNTRIES
IN EUROPE AND ASIA:
Drawn Chiefly from the Maps
Published by the Imperial Academy of S^t Petersburg
LONDON
Published by LAURIE & WHITTLE, No 53 Fleet Street
as the Act directs 12th May
1794
Turkish Miles
Common Brazilian Leagues
British Miles
Degrees of Longitude East of London
HUNGARY
TRANSILVANIA
MOLDAVIA
WALACHIA
BESSARABIA
BUDZIAK TARTARS
TARTARS OF OCZAKOW
NOGAYS TARTARS
LITTLE TARTARY
ZAPOROVIAN COSACS
CROATIA
SCLAVONIA
BOSNIA
DALMATIA
SERVIA
BULGARIA
ROMANIA
MACEDONIA
ALBANIA
LIVADIA
MOREA
ASIA MINOR
NATOLIA
KARAMANIA
KRIMEA or TAURIS
EUXINE or BLACK SEA
Called by the Turks KARA-DEGNIZ and by the Greeks MAURO-THALASSA
SEA OF MARMORA
ARCHIPELAGO
GULF OF VENICE or ADRIATIC SEA
IONIAN SEA
GULF OF TARENTO
ITALY
CONSTANTINOPLE
ADRIANOPLE
SALONICA
KRITI or ISLE of CANDIA
ISLE OF CYPRUS
MEDITERRANEAN SEA

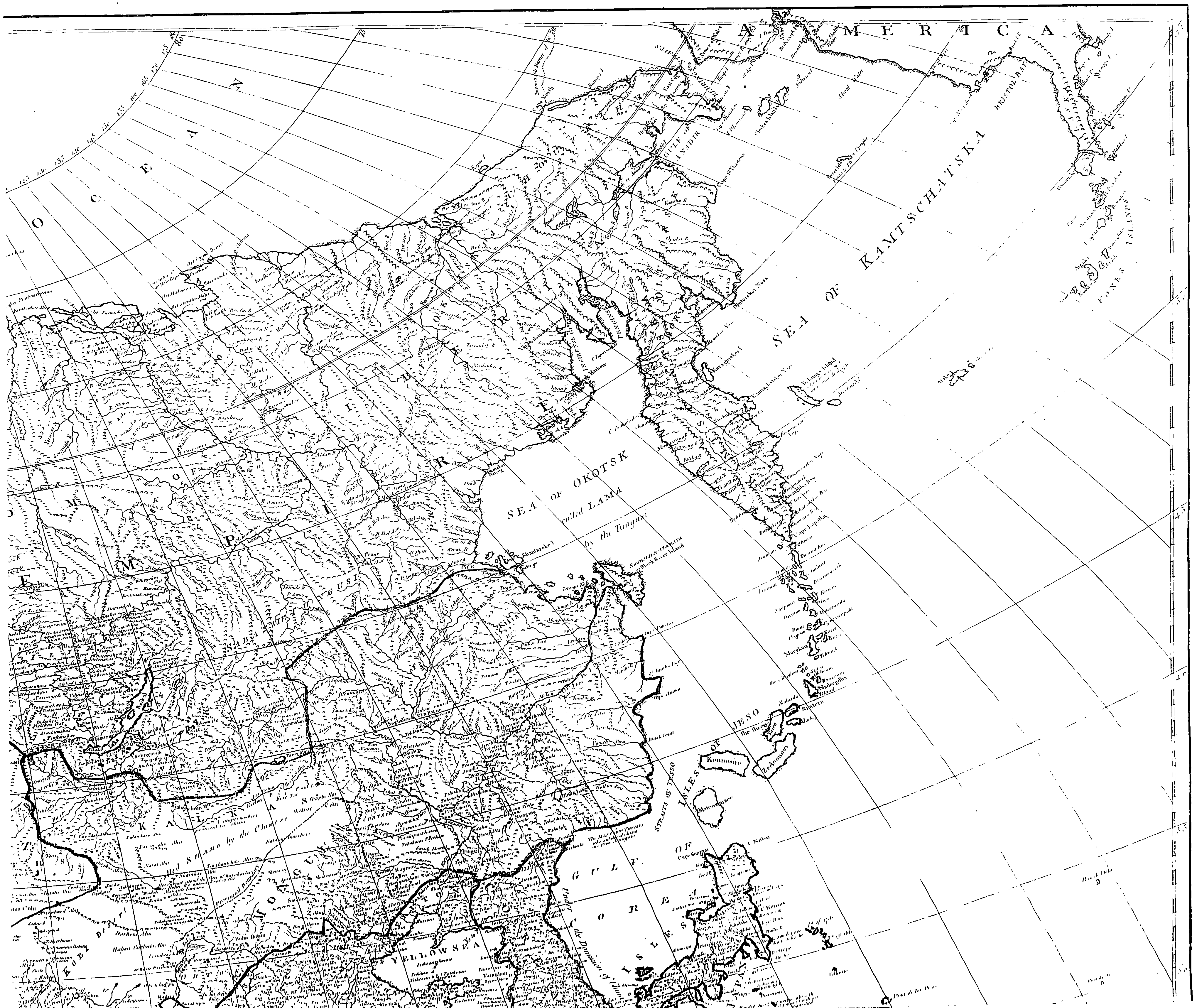
THE EUROPEAN PART
OF THE
RUSSIAN EMPIRE,
From the Maps Publiſhed
by the Imperial Academy at St. Peterſburg,
with THE NEW PROVINCES
ON THE BLACK SEA
LONDON
Publiſhed 12th May 1794 by Laurie & Whittle
No. 53 Fleet Street
THE ICY SEA
FROZEN
NORTH SEA
GULF OF BOTHNIA
OSTRO BOTHNIA
BALTIC SEA
NOVA ZEMLA
ICY GULF or KARSKOI SEA
EUXINE or BLACK SEA
SEA OF AZOF
CASPIAN SEA
SEA OF ARAL or Lake Kharafin
ARMENIA
ASTRACHAN
TOBOLSKOI
RUSSIA
ASIA
Step Kazaczia Orda
SCALES
EXPLANATION


THE ASIATIC PART
OF THE
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
From the Maps Published
by the Imperial Academy of St Petersburg;
with THE NEW DISCOVERIES
OF CAPT COOK &c
LONDON
Printed for Robert Sayer, Fleet Street
as the Act directs 1 May 1788
FROZEN OCEAN
SEA OF OKOTSK
Called LAMA by the Tungusi
SEA OF KAMTSCHATKA
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN
KURILI ISLANDS
GULF OF ANADIR
Cape North
BEHRING'S STRAIT
OMOLOWEIA GULF
Straits of Tesoy
SCALES

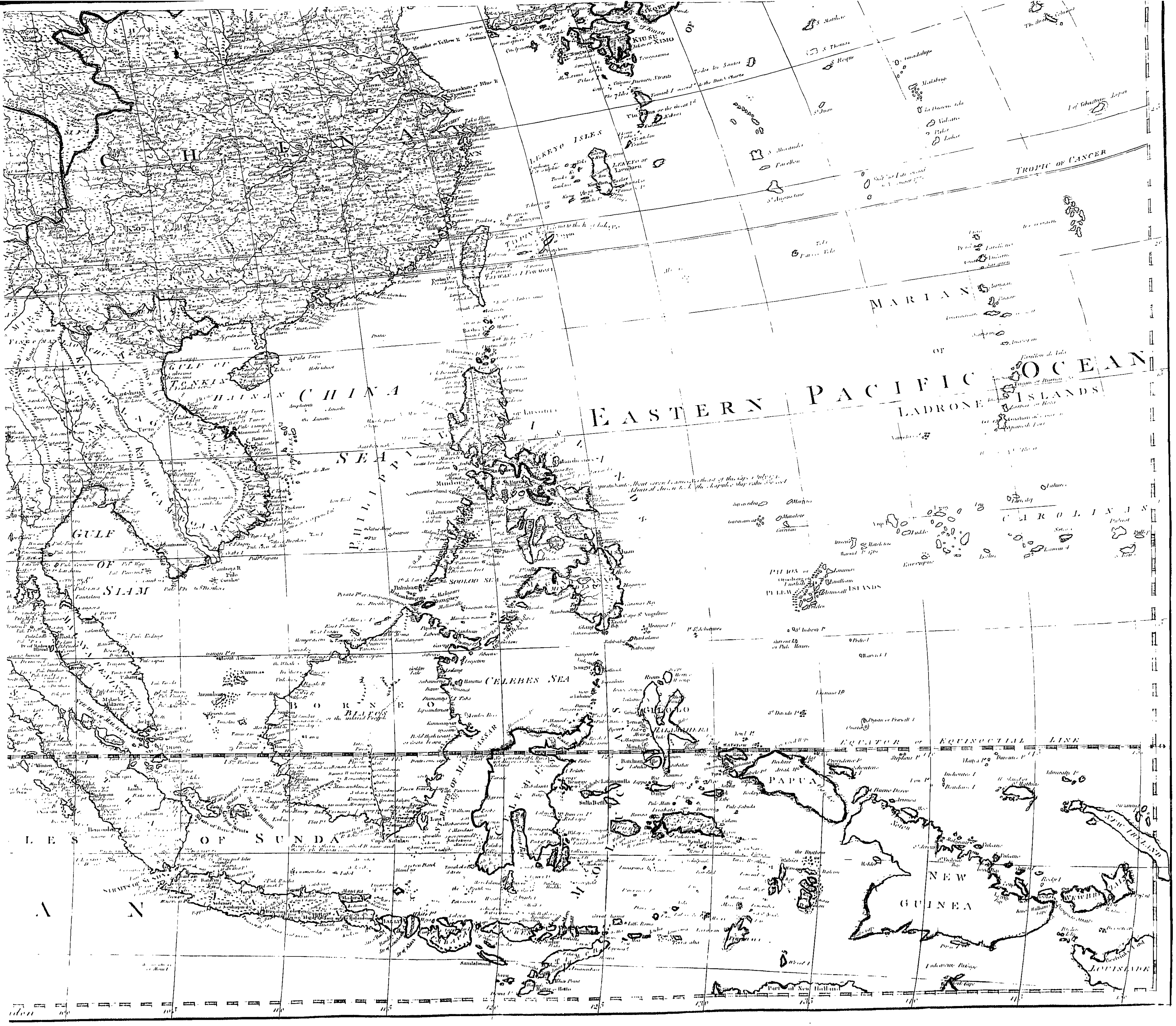
A S I A
AND ITS ISLANDS

according to D'ANVILLE;
Divided into EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, REGIONS, &c.
with THE EUROPEAN POSSESSIONS and SETTLEMENTS
IN THE EAST INDIES
and AN EXACT DELINEATION
OF ALL THE DISCOVERIES
made in the Eastern Parts
BY THE ENGLISH
under CAPTN. COOK.

LONDON.
Publiſh'd by LAURIE & WHITTLE, No. 53, Fleet Street.
12th May
1794


AMERICA
OCEAN
SEA OF KAMTSCHATSKA
BRISTOL BAY
GULF OF ANADIR
FOXES ISLANDS
SEA OF OKOTSK
called LAMA
by the Tungusi
Cape Lopatka
ISLES OF JESO
STRAITS OF TESSO
GULF OF COREA
YELLOW SEA
ISLES
KALKAS
MONGULS
EMPIRE OF RUSSIA
SIBERIA
Konnasire
Cape Sangaar
Shantarsko I
Sagalian or Amur
Black River Island

TROPIC OF CANCER
NUBIA
DUNGALA
Desert of Behiouda
Nile R
DEKIN
SHANKALA
ABISSINIA
GOJAM
WESTERN GALLES
ADEL
Bali
Auca gurel Capital of Adel
ZENDERO
AFRICA
MACHIDAS
Cape Bassas
Magadasho
Maracatos
Brava
EQUATOR or EQUINOCTIAL LINE
Ampaza
Melinda
Monbaza
Pemba
Zanzibar
Monfia
Quilon
ZINGUEBAR
ARABIA
HAPPY ARABIA
STONEY ARABIA
Red Sea
Very Dry DESERTS from Mekka to the Persian Gulf
OMAN
MAHRA
HADRAMUT
SOCOTRA
C Gardafuy
Persian Gulf
PERSIA
KERMAN
MEKRAN
SINDI
ARABIAN SEA
Gulf of Cutch
MOGUL'S EMPIRE
INDOSTAN
BERAR
OUDE
BANDO
ORIXA
GOLCONDA
NORTHERN CIRCARS
COROMANDEL
Madras
Pondichery
CEILON or SELENDIVA
Maldive Islands
BAY OF BENGAL
Andaman
Nicobar
ARACAN
GULF
LITTLE TIBET
TURKESTAN
KOBI
INDIAN OR EASTERN OCEAN
ISLES
Amirantes
Seychelles
Chagos
East Longitude from London


CHINA
GULF OF TONKIN
HAINAN
CHINA SEA
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS
LEKEYO ISLES
TROPIC OF CANCER
MARIAN or LADRONE ISLANDS
EASTERN PACIFIC OCEAN
CAROLINAS
PALAOS or PELEW ISLANDS
GULF OF SIAM
SOOLOO SEA
CELEBES SEA
BORNEO
GILOLO
HALAMAHERA
EQUATOR or EQUINOCTIAL LINE
PAPUA
NEW GUINEA
NEW IRELAND
LOUISIADE
ISLES OF SUNDA
STRAITS OF SUNDA
Part of New Holland

A NEW MAP
OF
TURKEY IN ASIA
BY MONSʳ D'ANVILLE
First Geographer to the most Christian King
with Several Additions
LONDON
Published by LAURIE & WHITTLE, Nº 53 Fleet Street
as the Act Directs 12ᵗʰ May.
1794.
SCALE
British Statute Miles about 69½ to a Degree
Nautic Leagues (each of 3 Geometrical Miles) 20 to a Degree
Grecian Miles employed in Turkey, of about 710 Fathoms
Arabian Miles about 57 to a degree
Agachs or Common Turkish Leagues compared to 4 Grecian Miles
BLACK SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
EUROPE
ROUMILLI
ARCHIPELAGO
ANADOLI
CARAMANIA
ROUM
ARMENIA
CYPRUS
SHAM or SYRIA
DIARBEKR
AL GEZIRA
KURDISTAN
IRAK ARABI
IRAK AJAMI
KHOSISTAN
PERSIA
AERBIGIAN
LAKE OF VAN
LAKE OF URMIA
MINGRELIA
GEORGIA
KABARTA
BARRA E AL SHAM or Desert of Syria
ARABIA DESERTA
AL DAHNA or Desert Plain
ARABIA PETRÆA
PALESTINE
EGYPT
AFRICA
MOUTHS OF THE NILE
GULF OF PERSIA
SEA OF MARMORA
Gulf of Satalia
Gulf of Samsoun
CONSTANTINOPLE
ADRIANOPLE
JERUSALEM
DAMASCUS
ALEPPO
Tadmor or Palmyra
Dead Sea
Longitude East of London

76
77
78
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21
20
19
P E R S I A
EL KOURUSH
THURAN
N E D H A
BELOGES or BALLUCHES
Western Boundary of India, till 1739 when by the Treaty between Mohamed Shah and Nadir Shah it was removed to the Indus
S E V I
S C I N D or S I N D I
A R A B A H
SANGANES
MOUTHS OF THE INDUS
Tropic of Cancer
KUTCH
WAGUR
GULF OF KUTCH
GULF OF CAMBAY
Cape S.t John
Diu Head
Diu Island
Cape Monze
C. Passence
Cape Arabah
Kelsch
Bukor
EL MEND
MULTAN
P E N J A B
DOMINIONS OF
Great Desert
Great Sandy Desert
BANDO
THE JATS
MEWAT
JESSELMIR
A J M I R
MARWAR
RATHORE RAJPOOTS
THE COOLIS
BADUR
RANAS
Tatta
Azmere
Chitore
Ougein
MALWA
KHANDESH
PALEY
Amedabad
Published ... by Robert Sayer

86
87
88
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93
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97
98
99
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101
102
103
104
TIBET
PENJAB
MULTAN
SERINAGUR
DOMINIONS OF ZABEDA KHAN
ALMORA
KEMAOON
GORKA
DELHI
ROHILCUND
MEWAT
AGRA
OUDE
MORONG
BAHAR
JESSELMIR
AJMIR
MARWAR
RATHORE RAJPOOTS
BUKOR
Great Desert
Great Sandy Desert
KUTCH
WAGUR
GUZERAT
THE COOLIS
BADUR
MALWA
BUNDELCUND
CHOHAN
KHANDEISH
BERAR
BOONSLA MAHRATTAS
GONDWANA
ORISSA
MOHURBUNGE
AHMEDNUGUR
CIRCARS
Cape St John
Publish'd ... by Robert Say

T I B E T
B O O T A N
KEMAOON
ALMORA
G O R K H A
N E P A U L
MOCAWNPOUR
MORONG
BRAHMSONG
BOODTAN BISNEE
COUNTRY OF DEB RAJAH
POURONG
KINGDOM OF ASSAM
RANGAMATTI
RUNGPOUR
DINAJEPOUR
PURNEA
GARROW
CACHAR
MECKLEY
TIPERA
B E N G A L
B A H A R
MOHURBUNGE
ROSHAAN
BURMAH
MUGG
ARRACAN
MOUTHS OF THE GANGES
O R I S S A
CUTTAK
BOONSLA
MAHRATTAS
CIRCARS
B A Y
Tropic of Cancer
Snowy Mountains supposed to be a Ridge of the Emodus of the Ancients
Robert Sayer

B
A
N
S
E
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I
N
D
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A
N
MALDIVES
MYSORE
MALABAR
SCALES
British Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree
Nautic Leagues 20 to a Degree
Longitude East from London
Longitude East from Ferro
Eight Degree Channel
English Rock
Anjengo
Cochin
Tellicherry
Mangalore
Onore
Goa

A NEW MAP
OF
# HINDOOSTAN
from the lateſt Authorities,
Chiefly FROM THE ACTUAL SURVEYS
made by MAJOR JAMES RENNELL, Surveyor General to the H^ble. Eaſt India Company,
OF THE BENGAL PROVINCES, AND OF THE
COUNTRIES LYING BETWEEN THEM AND DEHLY:
the whole exhibiting
ALL THE MILITARY ROADS AND PASSES,
as well as the moſt accurate Diviſion
OF THE
BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN THE EAST INDIES.

LONDON
Publiſhed by *ROBERT SAYER* Map & Printſeller N^o. 53 Fleet Street.
as the Act directs 1^st of May 1789

NORTHERN C
GULF
COROMANDEL
MYSORE
TIPPOO SULTAN
MALABAR
MADRAS
Fort St. George
Fort St. David
Tranquebar
CAPE COMORIN
PALKS BAY
PALKS STRAIT
GULF OF MANAR
CEYLON
SELEN DIVA
Trincomalee
Adam's Bridge
Quilon
Anjengo
Calicut
Mangalore
Goa
Hamilton Rock
Sadal or Eight Degrees Channel
Channel of Mamala
MALDIVES
Maldiva or Mamu
D I A N O C E
69
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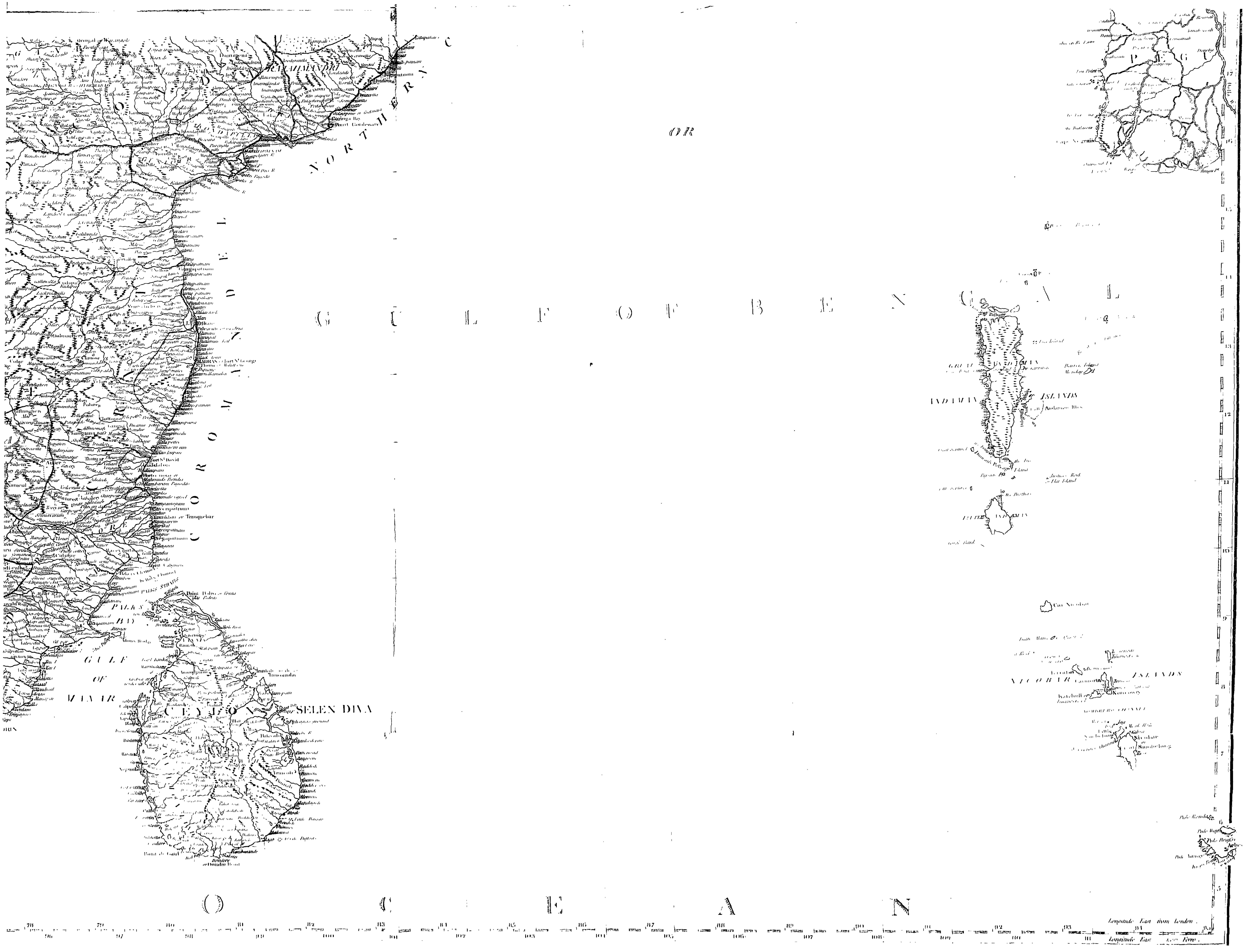
NORTHERN C
RAJAMUNDRI
Coringa Bay
Point Gordeware
OR
GULF OF BENGAL
COROMANDEL
MADRAS or Fort St George
Fort St David
Tranquebar
PALKS STRAITS
PALKS BAY
GULF OF MANAR
CEYLON
SELEN DIVA
OCEAN
Cape Negrais
GREAT ANDAMAN
ANDAMAN ISLANDS
LITTLE ANDAMAN
Car Nicobar
NICOBAR ISLANDS
Pulo Rondo
Longitude East from London
Longitude East from Ferro
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111

AFRICA is of a Pyramidal or Triangular Figure the base whereof is the Northern Part of it. It is a Peninsula Join'd by the narrow Isthmus of Suez to Asia & situated between 37 degree of North latitude & the 35th of South Lat. This Quarter of the World once contained several Kingdoms & States eminent for the liberal Arts, Wealth, power & the most extensive Commerce, tho at this day there is Scarce one Single Nation left upon that continent that deserves our notice, but those who are on the Sea Coasts We are to give their description according to their division Viz. in outward and Inward Lands.

THE PRINCIPAL OUTWARD PARTS OF AFRICA.

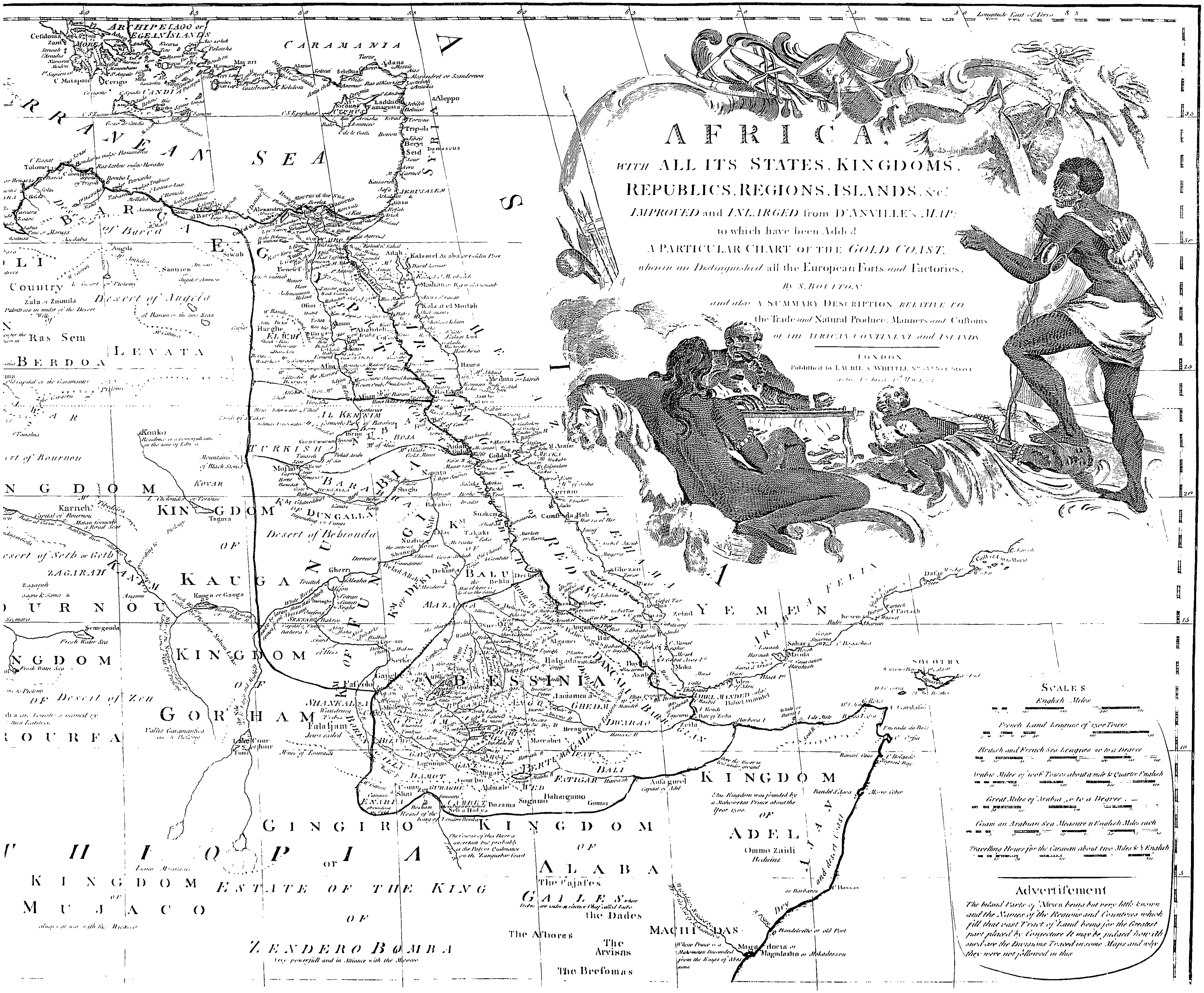
NORTHERN PARTS.

I. Barca Subject to the Bashaw of Tripoli is a barren country like a parched Desart, tho that part which is contiguous to Tripoli is tolerably fruitfull. It extends along the Mediterranean from Tripoli to Egypt & is about 200 Miles broad where broadest. There is very little difference between its Inhabitants & those of adjacent countries which we are to describe **II Barbary.** This contains many small Kingdoms & States among which the Europeans distinguish Tripoli Tunis Algiers Fez & Morocco All these States are in continual War with the Christians and above all with the Knights of Maltha

Tunis & Tripoli are under the same Dey who is commonly Succeeded by a Turk Bashaw. These Countries breed abundance of Cattle & fine Horses produce Corn & Olives plentifully. In Tripoli they have excellent fine Wool & in Tunis a good Manufacture of Soap. As Mulberry Trees do [illegible] both the country is more proper for Silk [illegible] it is little Cultivated. The Turks who live there are Clothed like those of Constantinople & have their Vests frequently made of English Cloth. Near Tunis is a small place whereon the ancient city of Carthage stood, & not very far from it a place call'd Byserta said to be the ancient Hippo Zarytus near which the place now call'd Boca [illegible], is believed to be the ancient Utica so famous by the Death of Cato. The other place is Porto Farina an excellent [illegible] Harbour on the Mouth of a River which is the ancient Bagrada. The Inhabitants of Tunis keep there Gallies & other Ships. Biserta & Goletta formerly taken by Charles V & held by the Christians till 1574. Near Sea Coast & the Borough of Zaura there is a small Island call'd Tabarca which belongs to the Genoese who have there a fort with a Garrison. Their settlement is precarious being upon paying a Duty to ye Bashaw of Tunis & Algier. Cape Negro is at five leagues distance from Tabarca & in the possession of a French Company who have a Settlement of Merch^ts with a small Garrison in the Fort. They pay trib. also to Tunis The Kingdom of Algier is usually divided into 5 provinces Viz Tremezen Tenez Algier Bugia Constantina The Town of Oran lies in Tremezen & belongs to the Spaniards who retook possession of it in 1732 after having been dispossess'd since ye Year 1708 they retook also Marsalkibir which lies at a league distance from Oran The Harbour of Oran is reckoned the finest & best of Africa. The French are in possession of a Fort called ye Bastion of France & have a Settlement there for Coral fishing on the paying of a Duty to the government of Algier. Bona formerly Hyppona lies in Constantina These countries abound in [illegible] such as Dates, Olives, Figs Grapes, They have also Wax, Honey & Salt The Militia who Elect their Dey at Algier are all natural Turks or Renegadoes & may amount all to about 12000 Men These Troops are by some call'd the Nobility of Algier, certain it is that the frequent revolutions that happen at Algiers are brought about by this class of people the Algerines are more formidable at Sea than any other power on ye Coast of Barbary & their Sea faring people are in great esteem on account of the Prizes they frequently bring in. Europeans Import there Silks, Gold & Silver Stuffs, Linen, Woolen Cloth, Sails & naval Stores Wine, Brandy, Paper &c & export Wax, fine Wool Skins Ostrich feathers, Christian Slaves &c The Empire of Morocco contains 3 Provinces Fez & Morocco & Sus. The Portuguese have Lost the Town of Magazan which they possess'd upon the coast. Sallee or Rabat The chief piratical Port is esteemed the best of the Empire of Morocco whose Residence was before 1755 at Mekinez situated in a delightful Plain between Fez & Sallee, But this unhappy town having been almost overthrown by the same Earth quake which destroyed Lisbon, the Emperor Resides now at Morocco. The air of the Country is Temperate & they complain oftener of Cold than Heat. It freezes sometimes very hard in January & February. All Money affairs & foreign trade are negociated and carried on by Jews Their principal employment at Morocco is the working in Gold & Silver & Changing of money & lending it upon usury. Here also is since the fall of Mekinez a convent of Spanish Fryars call'd Trinitary endowed with a Revenue of 500 Pistoles a Year for the relief of captives both with food & Physick & for preventing their turning Mahometans. The Blacks alone have the Administration of the Government. The habit of a Moor is a linen Shirt or frock next his Skin a pair of drawers, a Sash, & over all a loose coat or Vest of Silk or Cloth of England with small Buttons of Gold or Silver or Metal They Shave their Heads, all but one single lock upon the Middle of the Crown & wear a Turbant which is never pulled off before their Superiors & even in Temples. The Habit of a Woman is not very different from that of a Man. when they go abroad they have a linen Cloth over their faces with holes in it for their Eyes like a Mask. **III Zanhaga** to which our Mariners formerly gave the name of Arguin from a Town that lies in a small Island near the coast. The Sailors Charts called it also the Land of [illegible] It is an extensive Country very barren and desert to this day with Scarce any Town or [illegible] The caravans from Morocco to Nigritia in travelling through that Country do not meet with Water for several days & are forced to load one half of their camels with it [illegible] The Inhabitants like Arabs live in Tents moving from place to place as they can meet with Pasture & Water for their cattle & live chiefly by plunder & rapine. The Northern Islands of Africa are Madeira & ye Canary The chief Towns in Madeira are Funchal [illegible] and Machico. Funchal is the capital & is the Seat of a Governour [illegible] a Bishops see. it has a Cathedral [illegible] Parish Churches besides several convents & Chapels [illegible] the most magnificent [illegible] the Roman Catholicks here that they will not allow a Protestant any Burial without paying very dear for the Permission. Madeira 'tis said was discovered by one Robert Macham a native of Bristol in 1344. But the story is told so many ways & has so much the air of a Romance that we cannot give much credit to it. Next to Madeira is Porto Santo. The Canary Islands are seven in number of which Palmas is the capital It is the Residence of a Spanish Governor the Seat of a Bishop & has a beautifull Cathedral richly adorned besides several Churches & Convents. These Islands were very properly call'd Fortunate Islands by the ancients for by the concurrent testimony of Travellers there never was a richer Soil or a more agreeable Situation. There is nothing desireable in life but what is to be met within that Terrestial paradise. Corn Wine Oil Flesh Fish and Fowl abound in them, and that the most exquisite in every kind. They enjoy generally a clear Serene Sky and Temperate Air; for tho they lie in a warm climate they are so constantly refreshed with sea breezes, that the Noon day heats are very tolerable and their evenings and Mornings inexpressibly pleasant. The poorest people here know no want of cloathing, firing, fruits or wines. But they are subject to Terrible Volcanoes and Earthquakes. In The Island of Teneriff is the Mountain calld The Pike which is thought to be The Highest in the World it is Reckoned 2 miles perpendicular and may be Seen 120 miles off at Sea it is 3 Days Journey up to the top.

SOUTHERN and WESTERN PARTS.

I. Yalofs's Country known by the general name of Negroland Proper. The Country is Supposed to receive its name from the dark Complexion of the Natives. The River Niger which runs through the Middle of that Country [illegible] empties itself into the Atlantick Ocean by several Mouths of which the three largest are 1st Riogrande or the great River 2d the Gambia 3d the Senegal. For upwards of 300 Miles between the most distant Mouths of that River, & all the Country [illegible] except the rising Ground are annually overflowed as the Delta in Egypt is by the Nile & much about the same time, the heads of the Nile & the Niger not being very far distant & the Rains that swell them falling at the same time. The Portuguese on first discovering of Cape Verd fixed several colonies & Settlements on the Niger [illegible] which they still retain those of Catcheo Bisseo & Bissago The English are in possession of the River Gambia where they have two Settle^mts one on Charles Island & the other on James Isl^d & by the Xth Article of the Definitive Treaty concluded at Paris 10th Feb^ry 1763 His most Christian Majesty [illegible] in full right and Guarantees to the King of Great Britain the River Senegal with the Forts and Factories of St Lewis Podor and Galam with all the rights and dependencies on the said River. The New English Government of Senegambia begins at Cabo Rosso & extends to the North of the River Senegal. The Dutch have also some Settlements on the Gum Coast all which formerly belong'd to the Portuguese. [illegible] Europeans that have Factories on these Coast deal with the natives chiefly for Slaves [illegible] Gold, Elephants Teeth & [illegible] The Soil produces [illegible] Rice [illegible] Palm Trees Cocoa Nut Herbs Roots with Flesh Fish & Fowl &c. **II Guinea** [illegible] from a Town call'd Ginahy which the Portuguese touched at when they first visited the coast. [illegible] Slave Coast Gold Coast Ivory Coast & Grain Coast. On the Slave Coast [illegible] the Towns & Principal Settlements Benin & the [illegible] The Portuguese [illegible] have a Castle [illegible] Strong Garrison that commands it [illegible] Settlements [illegible] Miles up the River [illegible] the Lesser Ardra belonging to the Portuguese. Great Ardra & little Ardra are to ye Negroes [illegible] Factories at Whidaw the Portuguese French & Dutch have each of them one Settlement at the Same place On the Ivory or Tooth Coast which takes its name from the Elephants Teeth found here the most remarkable places are Jaque Jaque Cape Lahou and Drewin &c. On the Grain or Pepper Coast the chief Towns and Settlements are Tabou Great Golau the Great and little Sestro Here also are two English Settlements St Ann and Sherbro English fort on Yorks Island. —— **Travellers** usually make but two Seasons in Guinea Winter and Summer from April to September is their Winter or raining Season and from October to March their Summer The most violent Storms are in July & August during which it is almost impossible to go on Shore. Rivers falling from high Mountains form So many rapid torrents and in the wet Season overflow the valleys from whence ascend thick stinking fogs that make the country very unhealthy & ill to foreigners. Our factors observe this people dont want Sense but employ it to the vilest purposes namely in defrauding all the Europeans they deal with. But our people confess that the christians here have in a great measure contributed to make them those exquisite cheats. —— **III^d CONGO** This Kingdom for the most part is Subject to the Portuguese and is divided in Angola Congo proper and Loango 1st The Kingdom of Angola contains several small States which our Mariners have given various names to, Scarce ever agreeing in the same name The chief town and indeed of all the Portuguese Settlements here is St Paul de Loando the Seat of their Viceroy. However they are not so much the masters of Angola as of the rest of Congo for both the English and Dutch trade thither and The English [illegible] Export abundance of Slaves from Angola. 2d Congo proper, the chief Town is St Salvador, the Negroe king has a magnificent Palace in the middle of the Town as the Portuguese relate. There are also several Religious Houses and Convents. St Paul and St Salvador are both Episcopal Sees.



AFRICA,

WITH ALL ITS STATES, KINGDOMS, REPUBLICS, REGIONS, ISLANDS, &c.

IMPROVED and *INLARGED* from D'ANVILLE's *MAP*:

to which have been Added

A PARTICULAR CHART OF THE *GOLD COAST*,

wherein are Distinguished all the European Forts *and* Factories.

By S. BOULTON

and also A SUMMARY DESCRIPTION *RELATIVE TO* the Trade *and* Natural Produce, Manners *and* Cuftoms *OF THE AFRICAN CONTINENT and ISLANDS*

LONDON

Publiſhed by LAURIE & WHITTLE, No. 53 Fleet Street

SCALES

English Miles

French Land Leagues of 2500 Toises

British and French Sea Leagues 20 to a Degree

Arabic Miles of 1006 Toises about a mile & Quarter English

Great Miles of Arabia 50 to a Degree

Guam an Arabian Sea Measure 11 English Miles each

Travelling Hours for the Caravan about two Miles & ½ English

Advertiſement

The Inland Parts of Africa being but very little known and the Names of the Regions and Countries which fill that vast Tract of Land being for the Greatest part placed by Conjecture It may be judged how ill used are the Divisions Traced in some Maps and why they were not followed in this

3d Loango. The chief Towns are Banza avari & Mayamba Here the Negroe King lives in the Castle with the Portuguese Governor and is treated as a good ally but the Portuguese are in fact masters of this Town and Kingdom as well as of the rest of Congo except part of Angola They enjoy exclusively the foreign trade of this Country except in some parts of Angola. They bring from thence chiefly Slaves, Elephants Teeth Wax and ivory & carry there all manner of Cloathing Linnen Cotton light Stuffs, Tools, Brandy and Tobacco &c. Negroes are purchased cheaper at Angola than in Guinea Young Blacks [illegible] under three pounds a head, Boys & Women in proportion [illegible] Creatures are pack'd as close as Herrings or &c in a Ship where they are [illegible] the whole voyage and kept with no better food than Horse beans [illegible] merchant to use them well for a Slave purchased for [illegible] 25 pounds in America

WESTERN ISLANDS.

Ist. Those of CAPE VERD so named from their being situated over against that Cape in Negroland They where discovered by Anthony Noel a Genoese in the Service of Portugal instead are about 20 in Number but some of them are only barren Rocks uninhabited The largest of them is St. Jago of a triangular figure 90 or 100 Leagues in Circumference Rocky and Mountainous but the valleys produce Indian corn cocoa nuts Oranges plantain Roots & such other things as are common in hot countries Here we are supply'd in our voyages to India with Hogs Goats and Poultry in great abundance Their Seas also abound with fish Hither the English Shipping usually resort for Water and fresh Provisions when they are outward bound to the East Indies IId. In the Gulph of Guinea St. Thomas Annobon or Good Year, Principe or Princes Island and Fernandpo all which belong to the Portuguese St. Thomas Island is the Principal It was discovered in 1571 on St. Thomas day. It is about 40 Leagues in Circumference well Supplyed with Wood and Water, but the Heat and moisture of the Air is very unhealthfull to Northern Constitutions. The chief Town of the Island is Pavosan containing 5 or 600 Houses it is the See of a Bishop, Princes Island is remarkable for its abundance of sugar Canes Fernandpo Island is about 30 Miles long and 20 Broad Annabon Island was discovered by the Portuguese on New Years day 1571 The Dutch finding these Islands conveniently Situated for Trade & affording plenty of Provisions twice attempted to drive the Portuguese from St. Thomas and easily made themselves masters of the Island. But loosing almost all their Officers, Sea men and Soldiers & [illegible] the these expeditions by malignant Fevers were obliged to abandon it Again and the Portuguese still remain in peaceable possession the unwholsomeness of the Climate being their best protection against the avarice and ambition of the greedy monopolizing Hollanders. IIId. St. Mathews Island is about 8 Leagues in Circumference It was discovered on St. Mathews day by the Portuguese and settled by them but since deserted IV Ascension Island discovered also by the Portuguese on Ascension day is about 10 Leagues in circumference There is Scarce any Wood [illegible] upon it However the Euro[pean] Shipping usually [illegible] from India and refresh their [illegible] V St. Helena a British Island first discovered [illegible] the Portuguese who gave this name on the discovery on St. Helen's day [illegible] deserted and afterwards Occupied by the [illegible]

SOUTHERN PARTS.

Ist. CAFFRERIA [illegible] Caffreria This country was discovered by Admiral Diaz a Portuguese Officer in his attempt to find a way to the East Indies round Africa [illegible] The [illegible] some Years after attempted to make a Set[tlement] there but the Inhabitants falling upon them and cutting in pieces several of their [illegible] The English afterwards visited [illegible] settling there [illegible] the [illegible] Harbour [illegible] the Dutch [illegible] settlements upwards of [illegible] Miles [illegible] cultivated

IId. EASTERN CAFFRERIA [illegible] Country of the Hottentots [illegible] The Table Hill [illegible] The Lyons Hill [illegible] The Hottentots [illegible] these nations first [illegible] Brass Rings, Beads & other Trifles [illegible] Hottentots are rather low than tall [illegible] naturally thick, their black [illegible]

Hottentots Women [illegible]

We shall now give an account of the Cape Government [illegible]

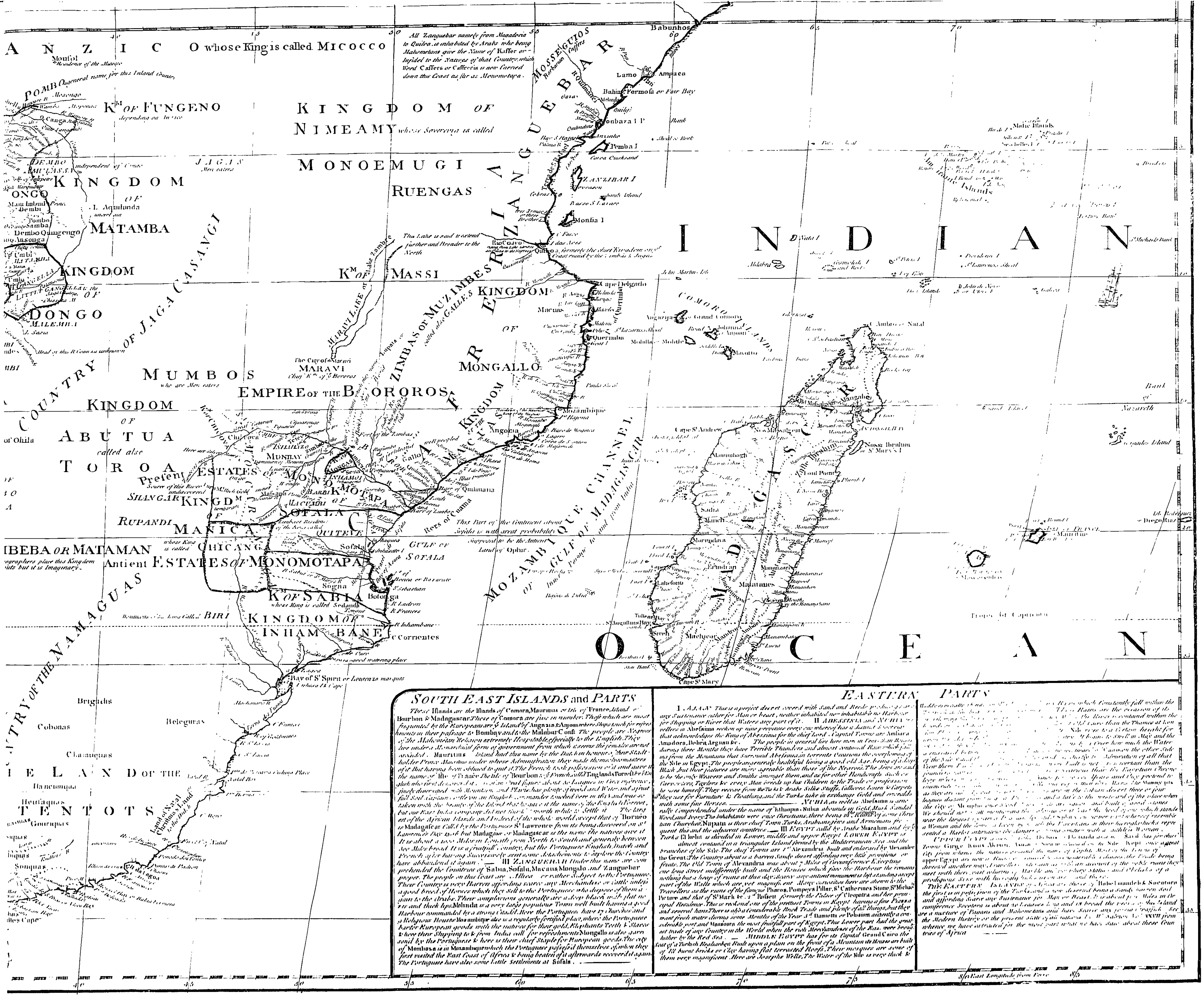
We will now look into the Revenues and profits [illegible]

A PARTICULAR CHART OF THE GOLD COAST,

Wherein are distinguish'd all the *FORTS* and *FACTORIES* belonging to the Several European Powers. *from D'ANVILLE with many Additions* By S Boulton

The Land of Awine produces a great quantity of Gold and its Inhabitants are reputed the Civilest and fairest dealers of all the Negroes. ——

The Gold Coast extends about [illegible] Marine Leagues beginning with the Gold River a Miles West of Assinee & ending with the Village of [illegible] Acra It takes its Name from the vast quantity of Gold [illegible] Countries and [illegible] the Negroes [illegible] but very little [illegible] have the Principal Settlements on that Coast and their Town of Elmina may be look'd upon as the Capital among the European Factories [illegible] Fort and Factory of Cape Coast [illegible] of the Gold Coast [illegible] with all sorts of [illegible] bitants never [illegible] unwholesomeness [illegible] worst character [illegible] Trade is flourishing and the Inland Nations [illegible]



SOUTH EAST ISLANDS and PARTS

These Islands are the Islands of Comora, Mauritius or Isle of France, Island of Bourbon & Madagascar. These of Comora are five in number. Those which are most frequented by the Europeans are ỹ Islands of Angazia & Anjoan where Ships touch for refreshments in their passage to Bombay and to the Malabar Coast. The people are Negroes of the Mahometan Religion extremely Hospitable, especially to the English. They live under a Monarchial form of government from which it seems the females are not excluded. Mauritius Island had this name by the Dutch in honour of their Stadtholder Prince Maurice under whose Administration they made themselves masters of it. But having been obliged to quit it, The French took possession of it and gave it the name of Isle of France. The Isle of Bourbon so ỹ French call'd Englands Forrest by the English who first discovered it, is of an Oval figure about 80 Leagues in Circumference, finely diversified with Mountains and Plains has plenty of wood and Water and a fruitfull Soil. Captain Castleton an English Commander touched here in 1613 and was so taken with the beauty of the Island that he gave it the name of the English Forrest, but our East India company did not think it worth while to Settle it. The largest of the African Islands and Indeed of the whole world except that of Borneo is Madagascar Called by the Portuguese St Lawrence from its being discovered on St Lawrence's Day 1506 but Madagase or Madagascar is the name the natives give it. It is about a 1000 Miles in Length from North to South and generally between 300 Miles broad. It is a fruitfull Country, but the Portuguese English, Dutch and French after having Successively sent some detachments to explore the Country have abbandond it again. — III ZANGUEBAR Under this name are comprehended the Countries of Sabia, Sofala, Macaus Mongalo and Zanguebar proper. The people on this Coast are Allies or rather Subject to the Portuguese. Their Country is very Barren affording scarce any Merchandise or Cattle unless a good breed of Horses which they Sell to the Portuguese who dispose of them again to the Arabs. Their complexions generally are a deep black with flat noses and thick lips. Melinda is a very large populous Town well built having a good Harbour commanded by a strong Citadel. Here the Portuguese have 17 Churches and 9 Religious Houses. Mozambique also is a regularly fortified place, where the Portuguese barter European goods with the natives for their gold, Elephants Teeth & Slaves & here their Shipping to & from India call for refreshments. Mongallo is also garrisond by the Portuguese & here is their chief Staple for European goods. The city of Mombaza is in Mozambique which the Portuguese possessd themselves of when they first visited the East Coast of Africa & being beaten of it afterwards recoverd it again. The Portuguese have also some Little Settlements at Sofala. —

EASTERN PARTS

I. AJAN. This is a perfect desert covered with Sand and Rocks producing scarce any Sustenance either for Man or beast, neither inhabited nor inhabitable no Harbour for Shipping or River that Waters any part of it. II ABESSINIA and NUBIA Travellers in Abessinia reckon up nine provinces every one whereof has a distinct Sovereign that acknowledges the King of Abessinia for the chief Lord. Capital Towns are Ambara Amadora, Debra, Arguan &c. The people in general live here more in Tents than Houses during three Months they have Terrible Thunders and almost continual Rain which falling from the Mountains that Surround Abessinia in torrents Occasions the overflowing of the Nile in Egypt. The people are generally healthful living a good old Age, being of a deep Black, but their features are more agreable than those of the Negroes. The Jews are said to be the only Weavers and Smiths amongst them, and as for other Handicrafts Such as Carpenters, Taylors &c every Man breeds up his Children to the Trade or profession he was himself. They receive from the Turks & Arabs Silks Stuffs, Callicoes, Linen & Carpets which they use for Furniture & Cloathing, and the Turks take in exchange Gold and emeralds with some fine Horses. —— NUBIA, as well as Abessinia is generally Comprehended under the name of Ethiopia. Nubia abounds in Gold, Musk Sandal Wood, and Ivory. The Inhabitants were once Christians, there being the Ruins of some Christian Churches. Nupata is their chief Town. Turks, Arabians, Jews and Armenians frequent this and the adjacent countries. — III EGYPT called by Arabs Misraim and by ỹ Turks El kebit is divided in Lower, middle and upper Egypt. LOWER EGYPT is almost containd in a triangular Island formed by the Mediterranean Sea and the branches of the Nile. The chief Towns are 1st Alexandria built and enlarged by Alexander the Great. The Country about is a barren Sandy desert affording very little provisions or fruits. The Old Town of Alexandria was about 7 Miles of Circumference Excepting one long Street indifferently built and the Houses which face the Harbour the remains nothing but a heap of ruins at this day. Scarce any antient monument is left standing except part of the Walls which are yet magnificent. Many curiosities here are shewn to the Travellers as the ruins of the famous Pharos, Pompeys Pillar, St Catherines Stone, St Michaels Picture and that of St Mark &c. 2d Rosett formerly the Palace of Cleopatra and her principal Residence. This is reckond one of the prettiest Towns in Egypt having a fine Piazza and several Inns. There is also a Considerable Rice Trade and plenty of all things, but they want fresh water during some Months of the Year. 3d Damietta or Pelusium anciently a considerable port and Mansoura the most fruitfull part of Egypt. This Lower part had the greatest trade of any Country in the World when the rich Merchandises of the East were brought hither by the Red Sea. — MIDDLE EGYPT has for its Capital Grand Cairo the Seat of a Turkish Beglerbeg. Built upon a plain on the front of a Mountain its Houses are built of ill burnt bricks or Clay having flat terrasted Roofs. Their mosques are some of them very magnificent. Here are Josephs Wells. The Water of the Nile is very thick & muddy [illegible] Rains which Constantly fall within the [illegible] These Rains are the occasion of the [illegible] the River is contained within the [illegible] Cairo than the Thames at London [illegible] Nile rises to a Certain height for [illegible] It begins to Swell in May and the [illegible] how much the Water [illegible] Cairo on the other Side is [illegible] Admiration of all that View them [illegible] is certain than the [illegible] Egyptian Chronology [illegible] Years and they pretend to [illegible] The Mummy pits as they are [illegible] are in the Lybian desert three or four leagues distant from [illegible] and a little to the westward of the place where the City of Memphis once Stood [illegible] and built of good stones. We should not [illegible] the head of one which stands near the largest [illegible] Sphinx [illegible] whereof resemble a Woman and the [illegible] the Egyptians in their hieroglyphicks represented a Harlot [illegible] with a [illegible] Woman.

UPPER EGYPT [illegible] Thebais [illegible] Said has for chief Towns Girge, Kous, Akmim, Assuan [illegible] Nile. Kept once a great City from whence the natives [illegible] the name of Cophts. Most of the Towns of upper Egypt are now in Ruins [illegible] considerable [illegible] the Trade being diverted another way. Travellers [illegible] an account of the noble ruins they meet with there, vast columns of Marble and [illegible] Statues and Obelisks of a prodigious Size with hieroglyphicks upon them [illegible] and there.

THE EASTERN ISLANDS of Africa are those of Babelmandel & Socotora the first is in possession of the Turks and is now deserted being a Sandy barren Soil and affording Scarce any Sustenance for Man or Beast. It is about [illegible] Miles in Circumference. Socotora is about 20 Leagues long and 18 broad the people of this Island are a mixture of Pagans and Mahometans and have Scarce any foreign Traffick. See the Modern History or the present State of all nations by Mr Salmon Vol XXVII from whence we have extracted for the most part what we have said about these Countries of Africa ——

80 East Longitude from Ferro

The Continent and Islands of AMERICA are Divided
and Possessed as follows viz.

The United States of North America *comprehend*

- 1 New Hampshire
- 2 Massachusets Bay
- 3 Rhode Island
- 4 Connecticut

} [illegible] New England

- 5 New York
- 6 New Jersey divided into East and West
- 7 Pennsylvania
- 8 The Delaware States
- 9 Maryland
- 10 Virginia
- 11 North Carolina
- 12 South Carolina
- 13 Georgia

The State of Vermont and [illegible] to the Mississipi

[illegible] the Continent to Great Britain

- 1 The Countries [illegible] Hudsons Bay
- 2 Labrador or New Britain { whose coast belongs to the Government of Newfoundland
- 3 Canada and Province of Quebec
- 4 Nova Scotia
- 5 The Mosquito Shore in the Gulf of Mexico and the right of cutting logwood on the Coast of the Bay of Honduras

Islands to Great Britain

- 1 The Islands in the [illegible] Hudsons and Baffin [illegible]
- 2 [illegible]
- 3 Anticosti
- 4 Magdalen Islands

{ to the Government of Newfoundland

- 5 St Johns
- 6 Cape Breton and [illegible]

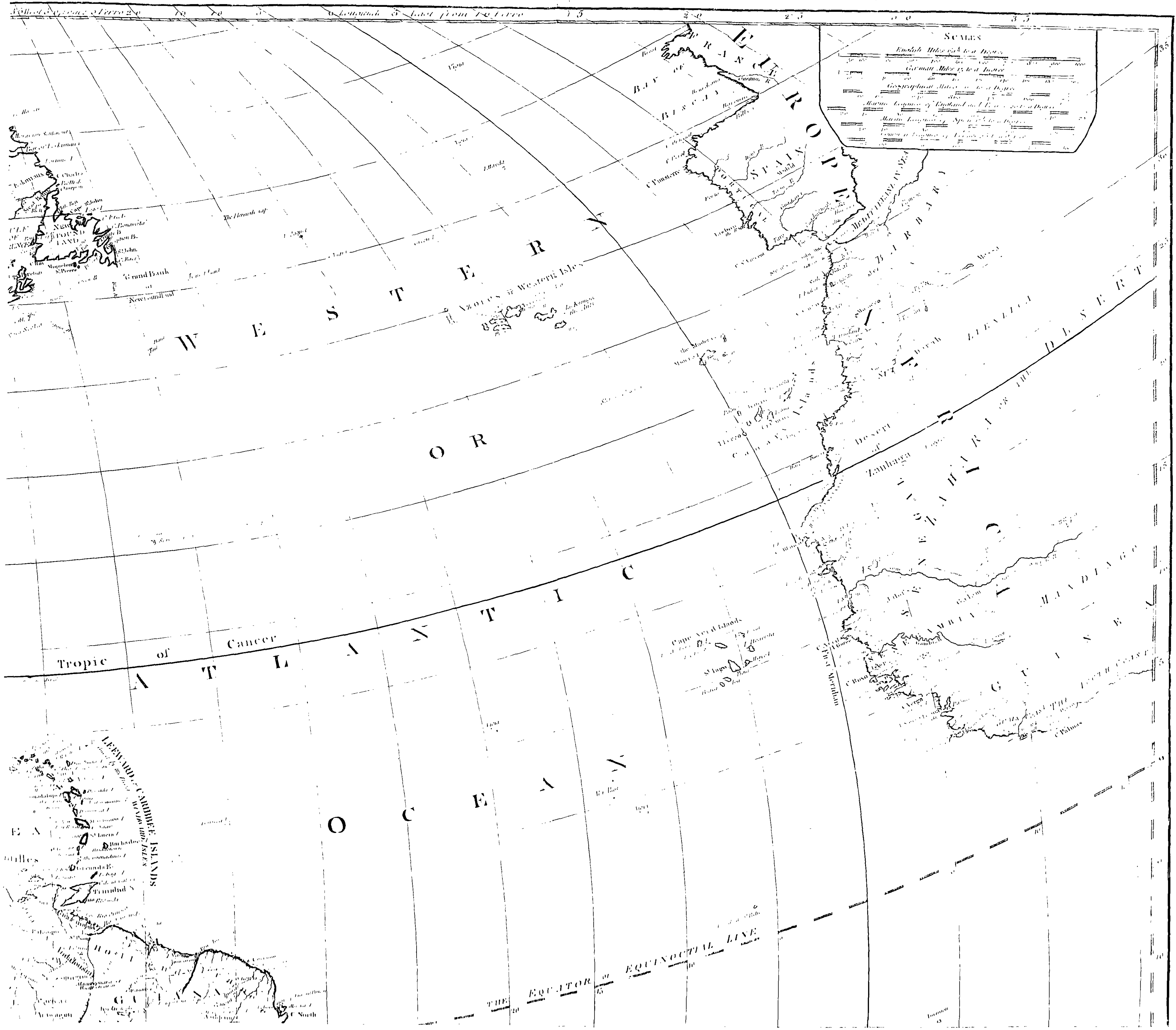
{ to the Government of Nova Scotia

In North America [illegible] of the Tropic of Cancer

- 8 [illegible] Islands
- 9 The Bahama Islands
- 10 [illegible]
- 11 [illegible] Tortola St John and St Thomas
- 12 [illegible]
- 13 [illegible]
- 14 St Christopher or St Kitts
- 15 [illegible]
- 16 [illegible]
- 17 Montserrat and Redondo
- 18 Antigua
- 19 Dominica
- 20 St Lucia
- 21 Grenada with the Grenadines
- 22 Barbadoes

In the West Indies

The English possess also the Falkland Island near the Straits of Magellan in South America



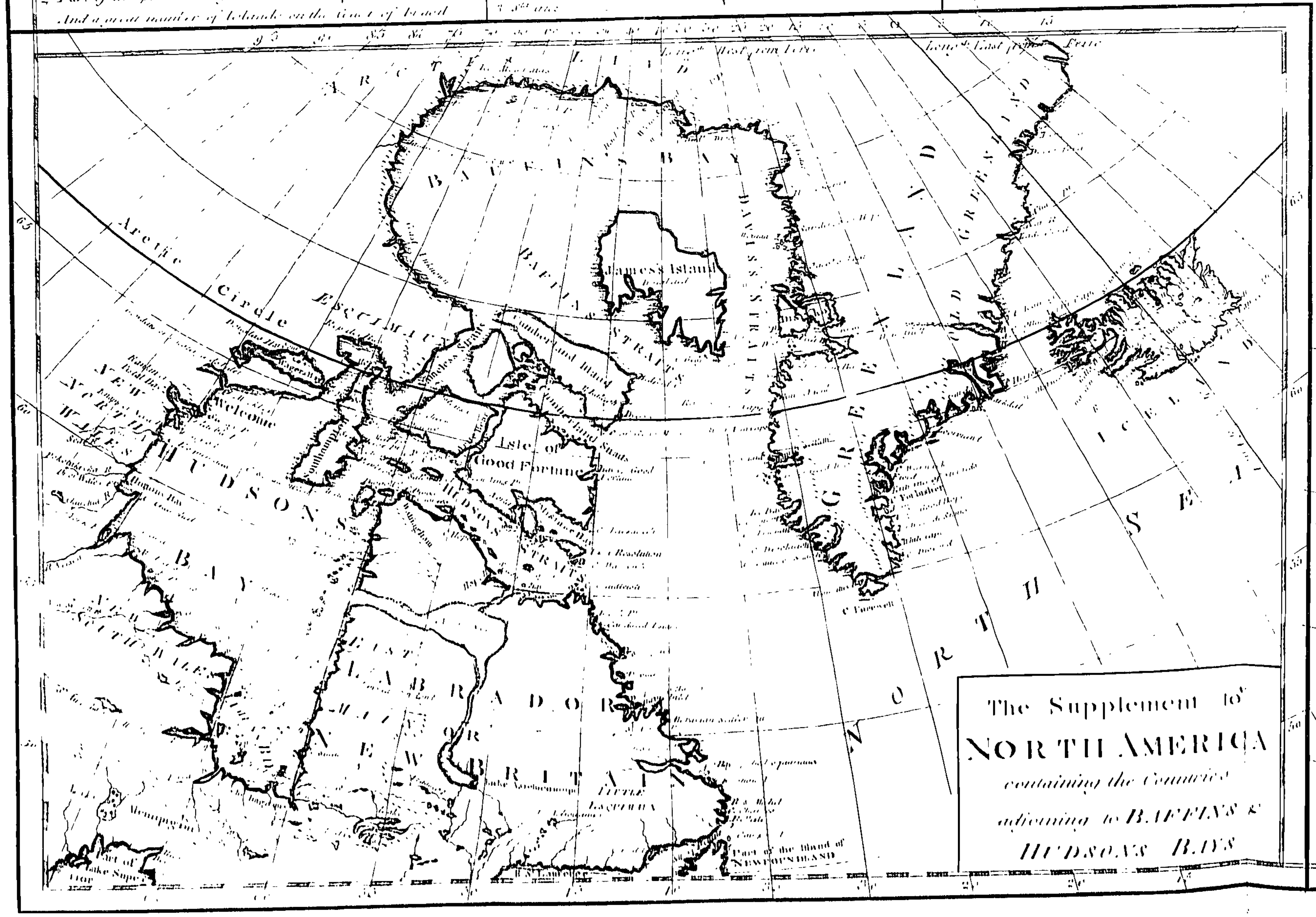
Scales
English Miles 69½ to a Degree
German Miles 15 to a Degree
Geographical Miles 60 to a Degree
Marine Leagues of England and France 20 to a Degree
Marine Leagues of Spain 17½ to a Degree
Common Leagues of France 25 to a Degree
West from Ferro
East from Ferro
EUROPE
FRANCE
BAY OF BISCAY
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
C. Finisterre
Madrid
Lisbon
C. St. Vincent
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
BARBARY
AFRICA
NEW FOUND LAND
C. Race
St. John
C. Bonavista
Grand Bank of Newfoundland
Azores or Western Isles
The Madeiras
Canary Islands
Desert of Zanhaga
SAHARA or THE DESERT
WESTERN OR ATLANTIC OCEAN
Tropic of Cancer
Cape Verd Islands
St. Iago
C. Verd
First Meridian
GAMBIA
MANDINGO
GUINEA
C. Palmas
LEEWARD or CARIBBEE ISLANDS
WINDWARD ISLANDS
Barbadoes
Grenada
Trinidad
Antilles
GUIANA
C. North
THE EQUATOR or EQUINOCTIAL LINE

On the Continent to France.	Islands to France
Part of the province of Guiana in South America in which is the Colony of Cayenne	1 Miquelon 2 St Pierre — [illegible] of Newfoundland with the Right of Fishing from Cape St John on the East Side of the said Island to Cape Ray on the South Side. 3 Part of the Isle of St Martin 4 St Bartholomew 5 Martinico 6 Guadaloupe 7 Desirade or Deseada 8 Marie Galante 9 St Lucia 10 The West part of St Domingo 11 Tobago in the West Indies

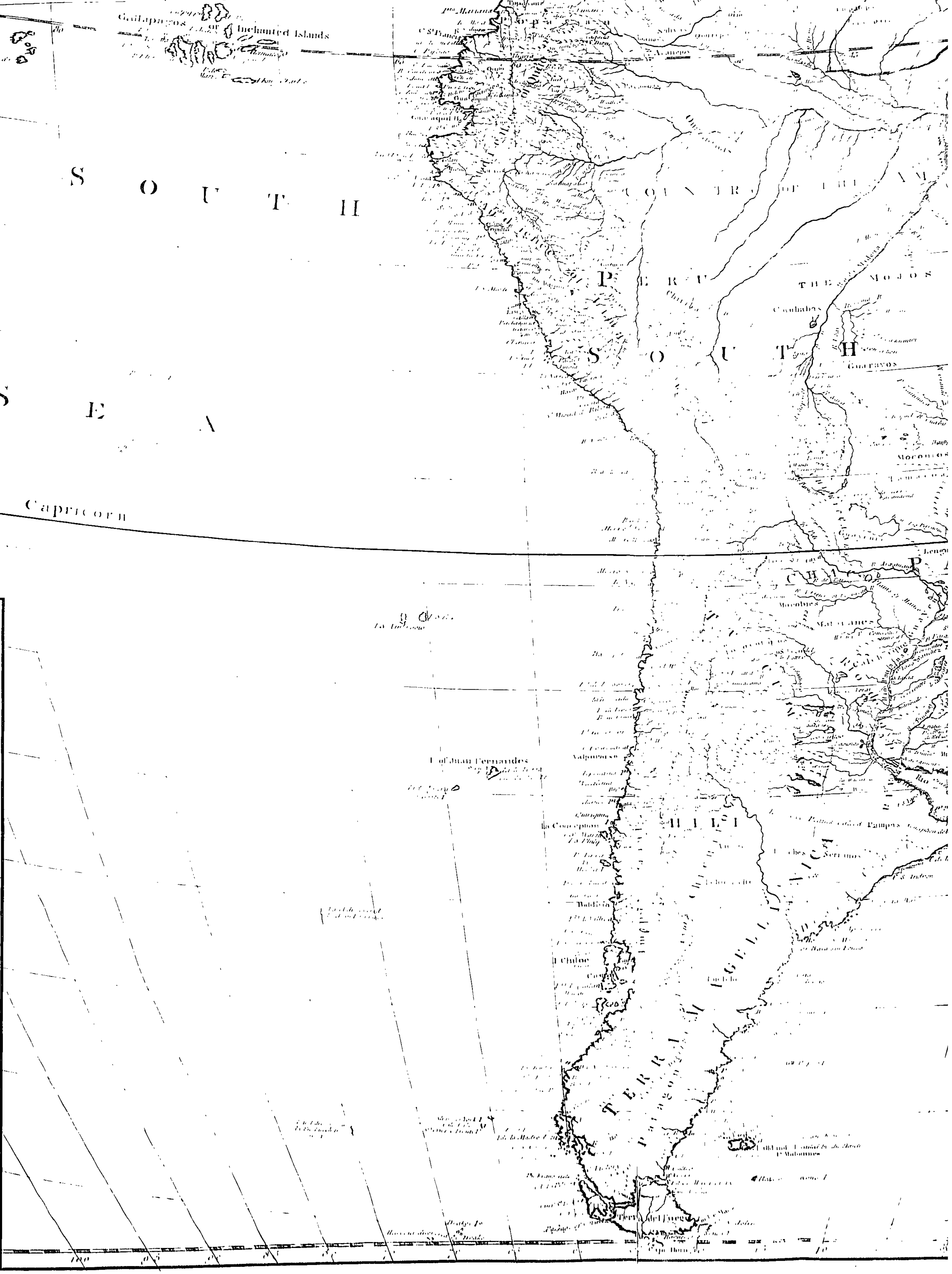
On the Continent to Spain	Islands to Spain
1 Mexico or New Spain 2 New Mexico 3&4 Louisiana & Florida in North America 5 Terra Firma 6 The country of Amazons 7 Peru 8 Chili 9 Terra Magellanica 10 Paraguay 11 Tucuman in South America	1 Cuba 2 Porto Rico 3 The East part of St Domingo 4 Trinidad 5 Margareta 6 [illegible] And a great Number of Islands on the Spanish coast in the West Indies

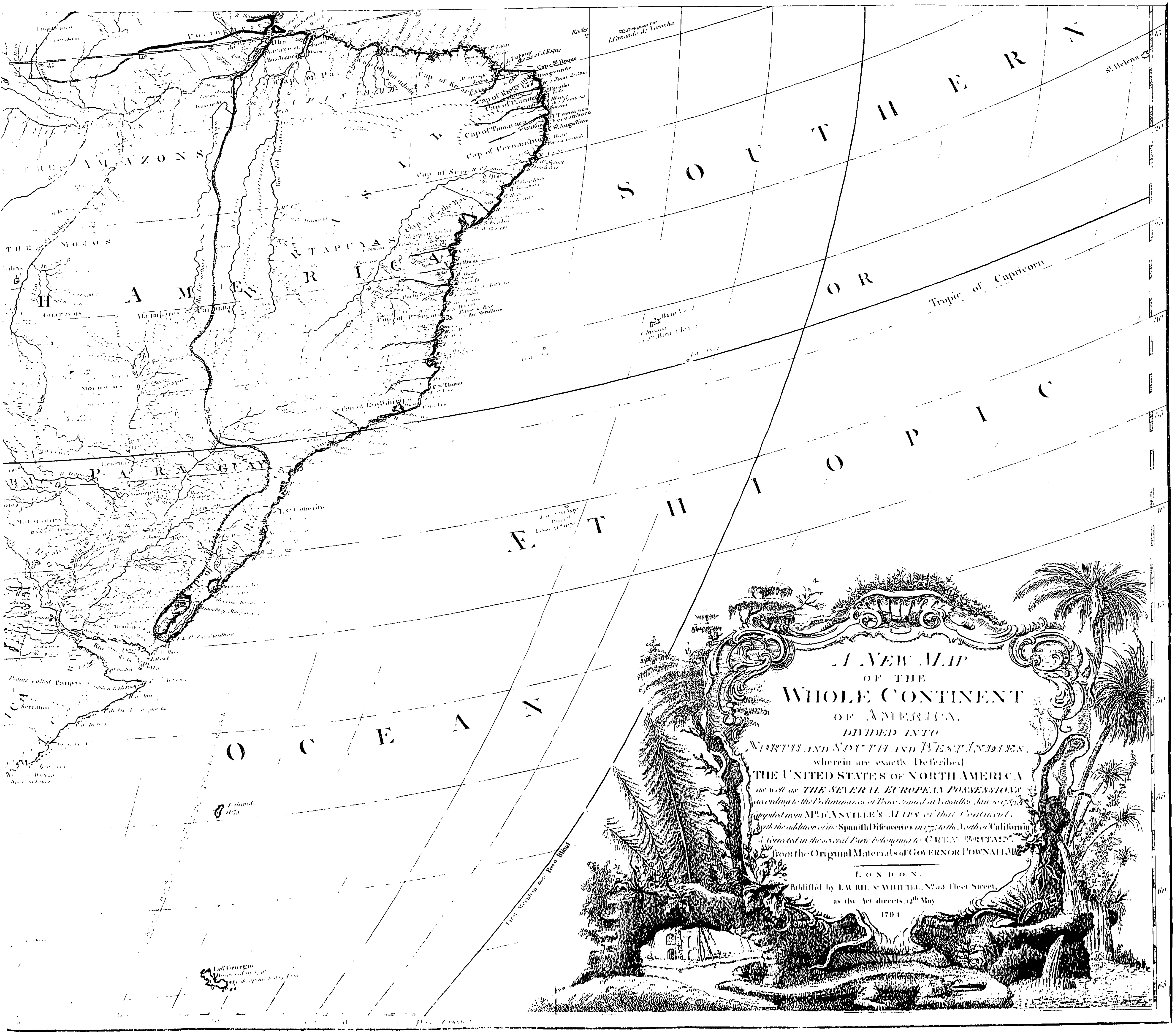
On the Continent to the Dutch	Islands to the Dutch
Part of the province of Guiana in which are the colonies of Surinam, Berbice, Essequebo and Demerary	1 Part of the Isle of St Martin 2 Eustatia and Saba 3 Aves 4 Bonaire 5 Curacao near the Caracas 6 [illegible] adjacent to Spain in the West Indies

On the Continent to Portugal	Islands to Denmark
1 Brasil in which are many Capitainships 2 Part of the province of Guiana in South America And a great number of Islands on the Coast of Brasil	1 St Thomas 2 St John 3 St Croix in the Virgin Islands in the West Indies



The Supplement to NORTH AMERICA containing the Countries adjoining to BAFFINS & HUDSONS BAYS

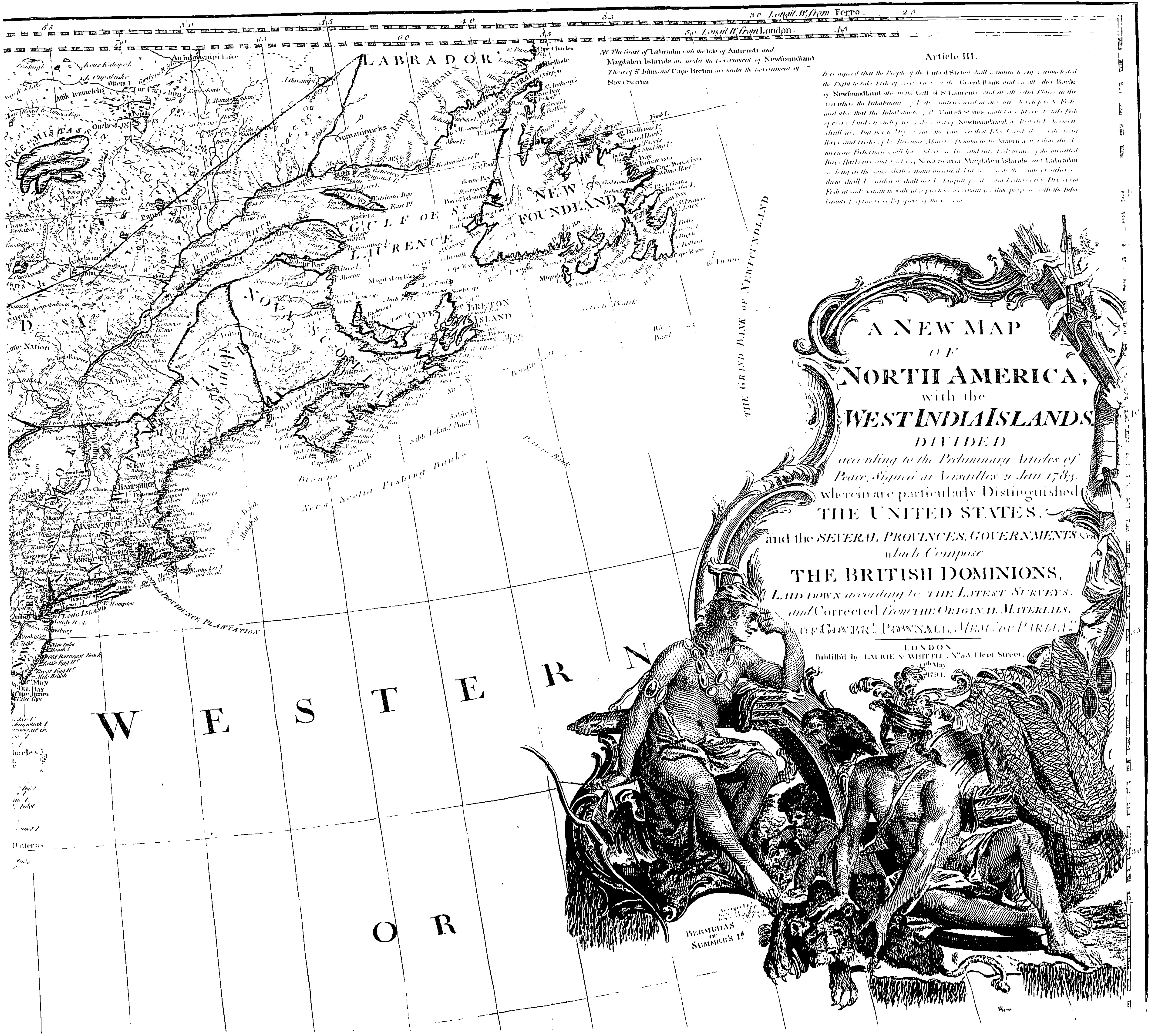




A NEW MAP
OF THE
WHOLE CONTINENT
OF AMERICA,
DIVIDED INTO
NORTH AND SOUTH AND WEST INDIES,
wherein are exactly Deſcribed
THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA
as well as THE SEVERAL EUROPEAN POSSESSIONS
according to the Preliminaries of Peace signed at Versailles Jan 20 1783.
Compiled from Mr. D'ANVILLE'S MAPS of that Continent,
with the addition of the Spaniſh Diſcoveries in 1775 to the North of California
& Corrected in the several Parts belonging to GREAT BRITAIN,
from the Original Materials of GOVERNOR POWNALL M.P.

LONDON.
Publiſhed by LAURIE & WHITTLE, No. 53 Fleet Street,
as the Act directs, 12th May
1794.

The Divisions in this Map are Coloured according to the Preliminaries Signed at Versailles, January, 20.th 1783. The Red *indicates the British Poſseſsions. The* Green *those of the United States: The* Blue *what belongs to the French, and The* Yellow *what belongs to the Spaniards.*

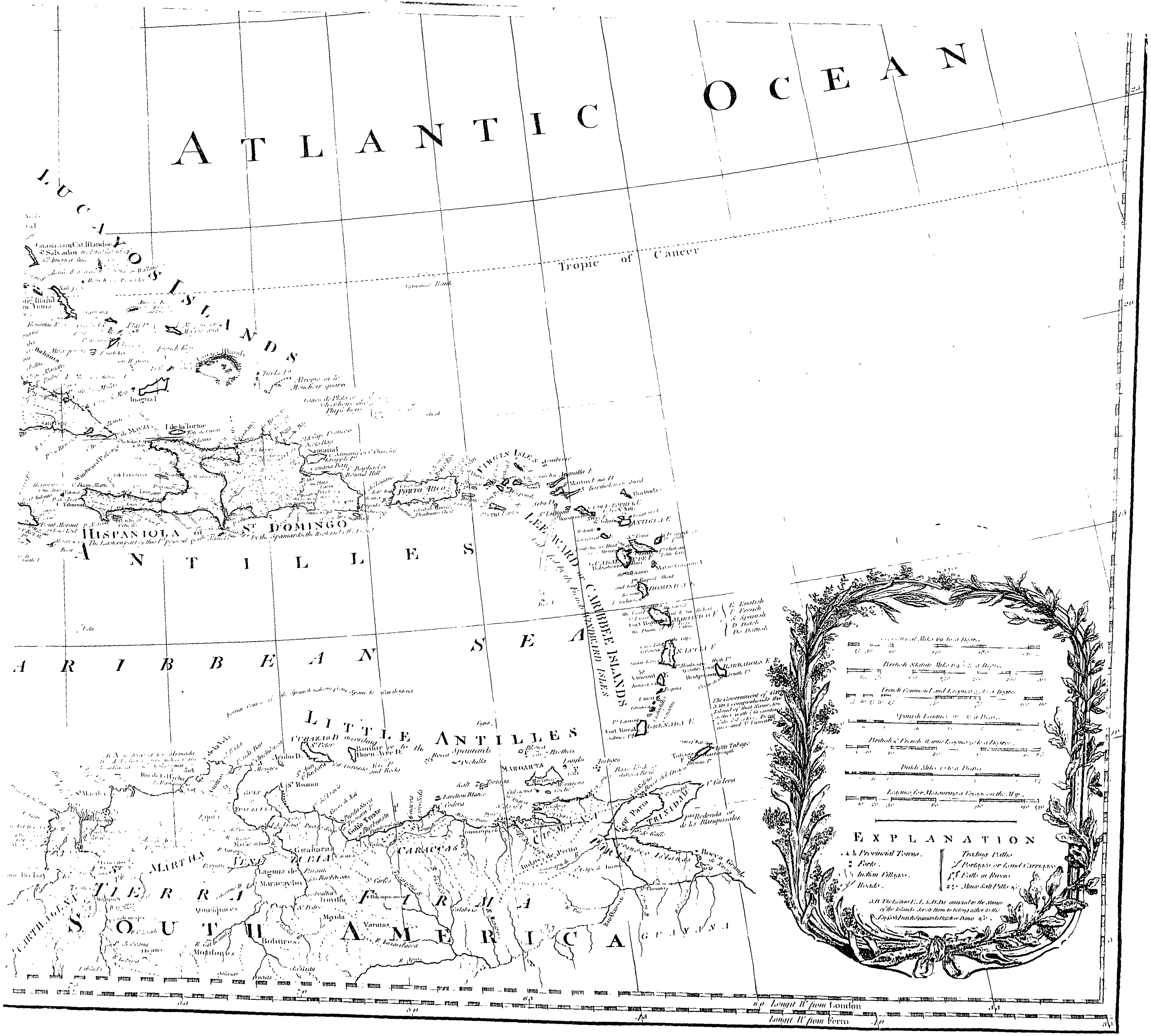


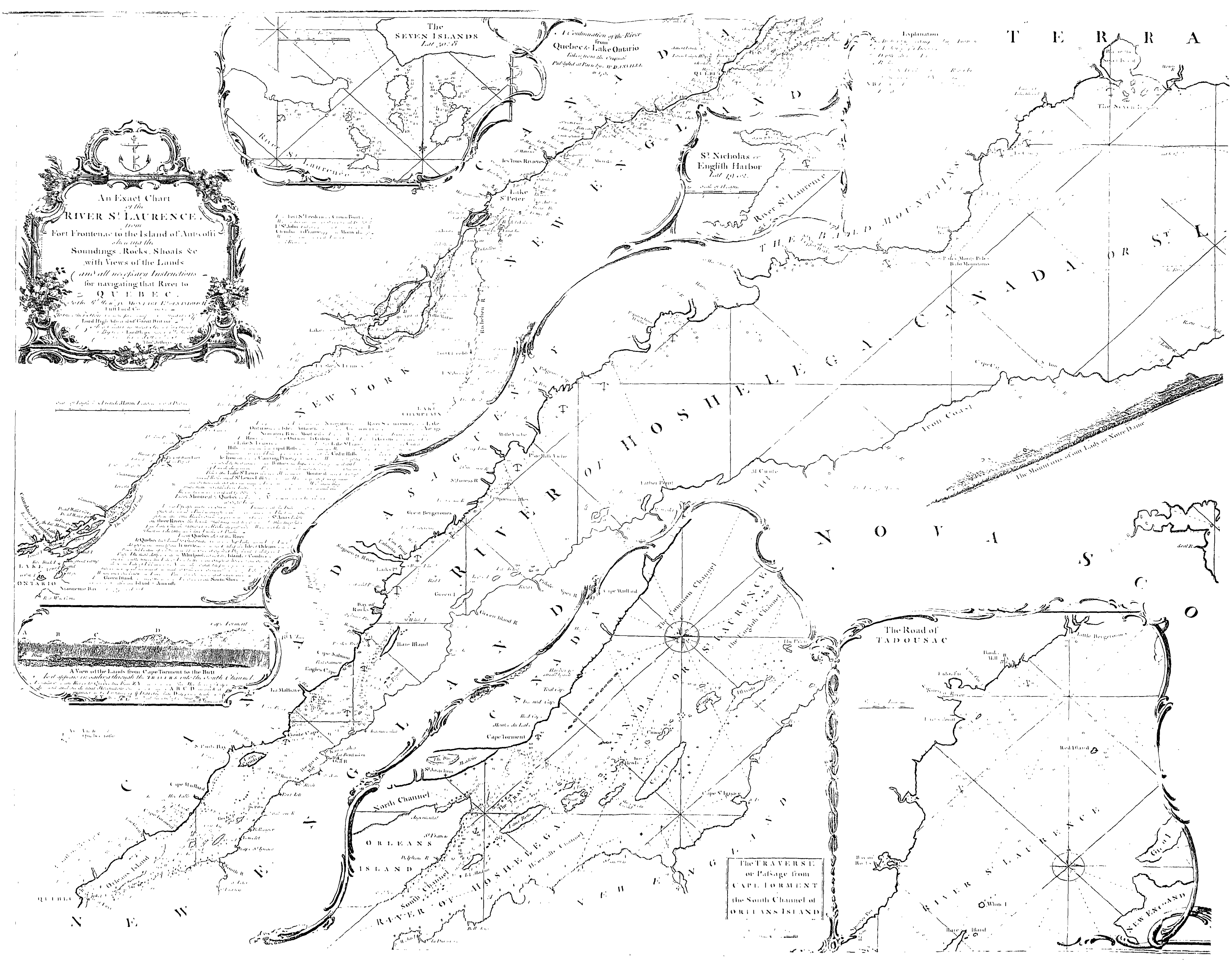
30 Longit. W. from Ferro. 25
50 Longit. W. from London. 45
LABRADOR
NB. The Coast of Labrador with the Isle of Anticosti and Magdalen Islands are under the Government of Newfoundland
The Isle of St John and Cape Breton are under the Government of Nova Scotia
Article III.
NEW FOUNDLAND
GULF OF ST LAURENCE
BRETON ISLAND
NOVA SCOTIA
BAY OF FUNDY
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MASSACHUSETS BAY
CONNECTICUT
PROVIDENCE PLANTATION
LONG ISLAND
THE GRAND BANK OF NEWFOUNDLAND
Nova Scotia Fishing Banks
Brown's Bank
Sable Island Bank
Cape Cod
Nantucket I.
WESTERN OR
BERMUDAS OR SUMMER'S I.

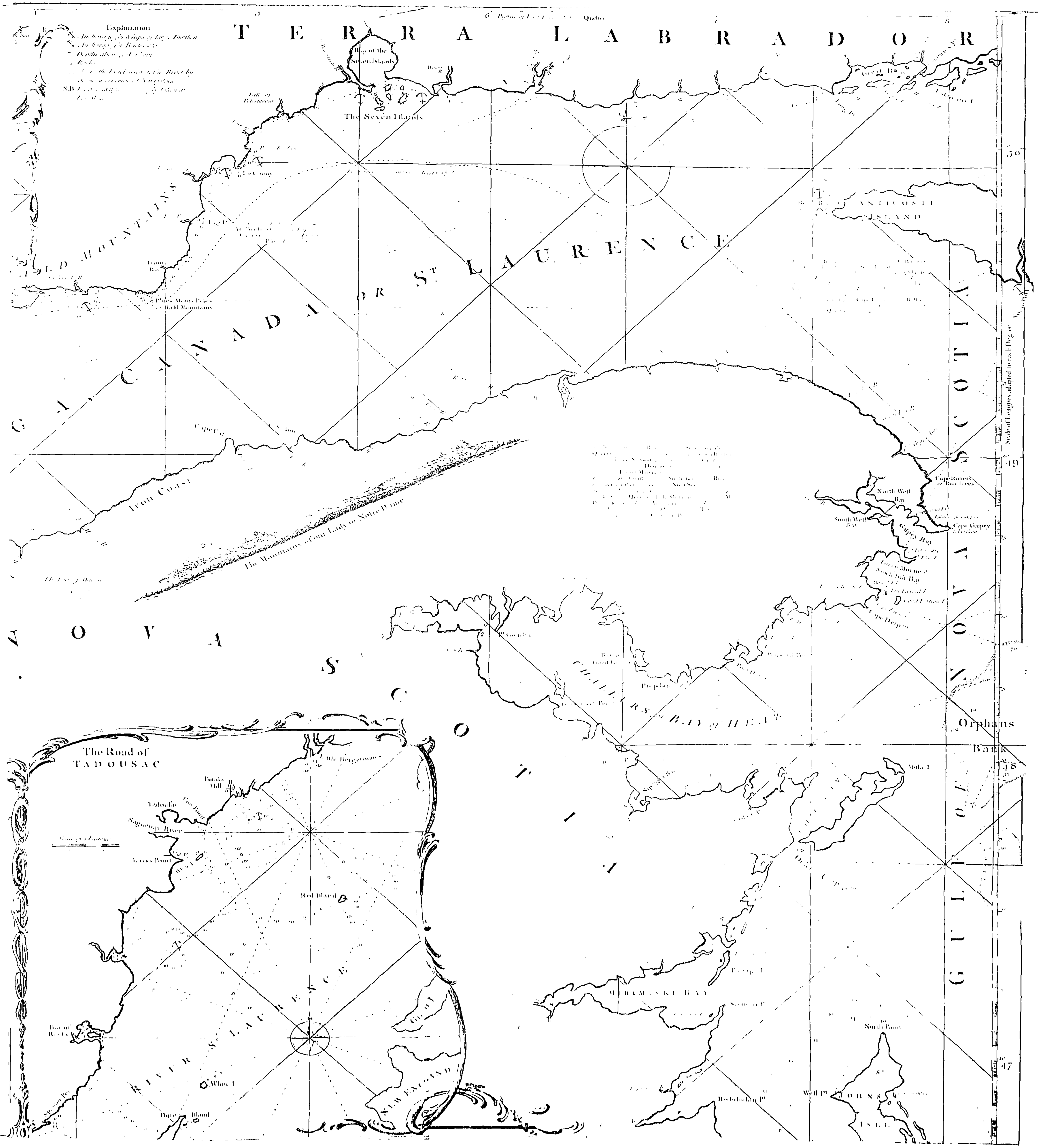
A NEW MAP
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
with the
WEST INDIA ISLANDS.
DIVIDED
according to the Preliminary Articles of
Peace, Signed at Versailles 20 Jan 1783.
wherein are particularly Distinguished
THE UNITED STATES.
and the SEVERAL PROVINCES, GOVERNMENTS &ca.
which Compose
THE BRITISH DOMINIONS;
LAID DOWN according to THE LATEST SURVEYS,
and Corrected from THE ORIGINAL MATERIALS,
OF GOVERR. POWNALL, MEMR. OF PARLIAT.

LONDON
Publiſhed by LAURIE & WHITTLE, No. 53, Fleet Street,
12th May
1794.

The Paſsage by Land to
CALIFORNIA.
Discovered by
Father Eusebius Francis Kino a Jesuit
between the Years 1698 and 1701
before which and for a considerable
time Since California has always been
described in all Charts & Maps as an Iland
NEW MEXICO
Hoabonoma
Yumas
Bagiopas
Cocomaricopas
PIMERIA
SONORA
PART OF CALIFORNIA
SEA OF CALIFORNIA
NEW NAVARRE
SOUTH SEA
CINALOA
CALIFORNIA
GULF OF CALIFORNIA
Cape S. Lucar
CINALOA
CULIACAN
NEW KINGDOM of LEON
Tropic of Cancer
GULF OF MEXICO
BAY OF CAMPECHE
YUCATAN
Merida
BAY OF HONDURAS
HONDURAS
CHIAPA
VERA PAZ
GUATIMALA
NICARAGUA
COSTA RICA
VERAGUA
BAY of PANAMA
BAY of TECOANTEPEC
PACIFIC OCEAN
OR
GREAT SOUTH SEA
Mouths of the Mißisipi
EAST FLORIDA
S.t AUGUSTINE
APALACHE
Cape Canaveral
Chatham Bay
Cape Sable
BAHAMA OR LUCAYOS
Long Island
CUBA
HAVANA
JAMAICA
HISP
GREAT
CAR
CARTHAGENA
Windward Paſsage
Serranilla
Acapulco
Mexico
Zacatecas
Guadalaxara
Compostella
Chametlan
Texaxquines
Mechoacan
Guaxaca
Tlascala
Tabasco
Panuco
Tamaulipas
Cape S. Antonio
105 Longit. W. from London
Longit. W. from Ferro 85
80
75
70
65
60
95
90
85


ATLANTIC OCEAN
LUCAYOS ISLANDS
Tropic of Cancer
Inagua
I. de la Tortue
HISPANIOLA or ST DOMINGO
PORTO RICO
VIRGIN ISLES
ANTIGUA
DOMINICA
BARBADOES
GRENADA
Tobago
TRINIDAD
LEEWARD or CARIBBEE ISLANDS
WINDWARD ISLES
ANTILLES
CARIBBEAN SEA
LITTLE ANTILLES
CURAZAO
Bonair
Margarita
Tortuga
Maracaybo
Caracas
Cumana
Paria
Carthagena
St. Martha
Merida
Varinas
TIERRA FIRMA
SOUTH AMERICA
GUAYANA
E. English
F. French
S. Spanish
D. Dutch
Da. Danish
Geographical Miles 60 to a Degree
British Statute Miles 69½ to a Degree
French Common Land Leagues 25 to a Degree
Spanish Leagues to a Degree
British & French Marine Leagues 20 to a Degree
Dutch Miles 15 to a Degree
Leagues for Measuring a Voyage on the Map
EXPLANATION
Provincial Towns.
Forts.
Indian Villages.
Roads.
Trading Paths
Portages or Land Carriages
Falls in Rivers
Mines Salt Pitts &c.
N.B. The Letters E. F. S. D. Da. annexed to the Names of the Islands denote them to belong either to the English French Spaniards Dutch or Danes &c.
Longit. W. from London
Longit. W. from Ferro
25
20
15
10
60
70
80


An Exact Chart
of the
RIVER S.t LAURENCE,
from
Fort Frontenac to the Island of Anticoſti
ſhewing the
Soundings, Rocks, Shoals &c
with Views of the Lands
and all neceſsary Instructions
for navigating that River to
QUEBEC.
Lord High Admiral of Great Britain
Tho.s Jefferys
The SEVEN ISLANDS
Lat. 50.8
A Continuation of the River from Quebec to Lake Ontario
Explanation
TERRA
St. Nicholas or Engliſh Harbor
Lat. 49.02
River St. Laurence
THE BALD MOUNTAINS
CANADA OR ST. L
NEW ENGLAND
NEW YORK
CANADA
LAKE CHAMPLAIN
Lake St. Peter
les Trois Rivieres
QUEBEC
RIVER OF HOSHELEGA
CANADA
Iron Coast
The Mountains of our Lady or Notre Dame
NOVA SCO
LAKE ONTARIO
Green Island
Great Bergeronnes
Saguenay River
Bay of Rocks
Hare Island
Cape Salmon
Eagles Cape
La Malbaye
Goose Cape
Cape Maillard
Cape Torment
North Channel
South Channel
ORLEANS ISLAND
The Common Channel
The English Channel
Cape St. Ignace
A View of the Lands from Cape Torment to the Butt
The TRAVERSE or Paſsage from CAPE TORMENT the South Channel of ORLEANS ISLAND
The Road of TADOUSAC
Little Bergeronnes
Red Island
White I.
Hare Island
RIVER ST. LAURENCE
NEW ENGLAND
Green I.
NEW


Explanation
N.B.
TERRA LABRADOR
Bay of the Seven Islands
The Seven Islands
Le Camp
ALD MOUNTAINS
Trinity Bay
Pt. des Monts Peles
Bald Mountains
G. CANADA OR St. LAURENCE
ANTICOSTI ISLAND
Cape Chat
Iron Coast
The Mountains of our Lady or Notre Dame
Cape Roziere
North West Bay
South West Bay
Cape Gaspey
Gaspey Bay
Mal Bay
Cape Despair
NOVA SCOTIA
CHALEURS BAY or BAY of HEAT
Pt. Gaspey
Orphans Bank
MIRAMISKI BAY
North Point
St. JOHNS ISLE
GULF OF ST. LAURENCE
Scale of Leagues adapted to each Degree
50
49
48
47
The Road of TADOUSAC
Little Bergeronne
Tadousac
Saguenay River
Red Island
White I.
Hare Island
RIVER St. LAURENCE
NEW ENGLAND

COURSE
OF THE
RIVER MISSISSIPI,
from the BALISE to FORT CHARTRES;
Taken on an EXPEDITION to the ILLINOIS,
in the latter end of the Year 1765.
BY
Lieut. Ross of the 34th Regiment:
IMPROVED
from the Surveys of that River made by the French
LONDON
Publish'd [illegible] N° 53, Fleet Street
[illegible]
Caskaskias
Kaskaskias
LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN
New Orleans
Lake Maurepas
Onachas Lake
Blind Lake
Ascension Bay
Pointe Coupée
Ibberville
Chitimachas
GULF OF MEXICO

COURSE
OF THE
RIVER MISSISSIPI,

from the BALISE to FORT CHARTRES;

Taken on an *EXPEDITION* to the *ILLINOIS*,

in the latter end of the Year 1765.

BY

Lieut. Roſs of the 34th Regiment:

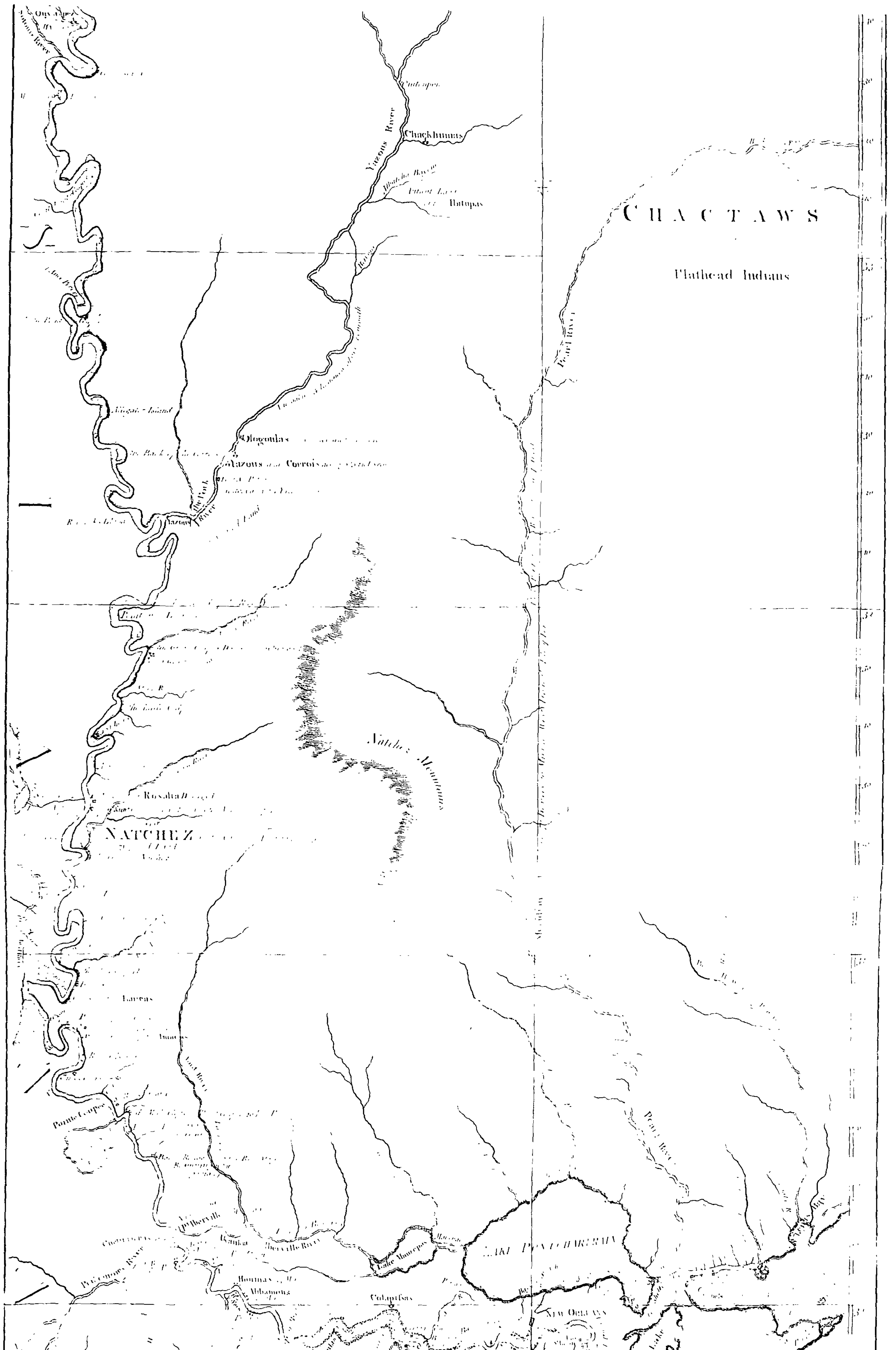
IMPROVED

from the Surveys of that River made by the French

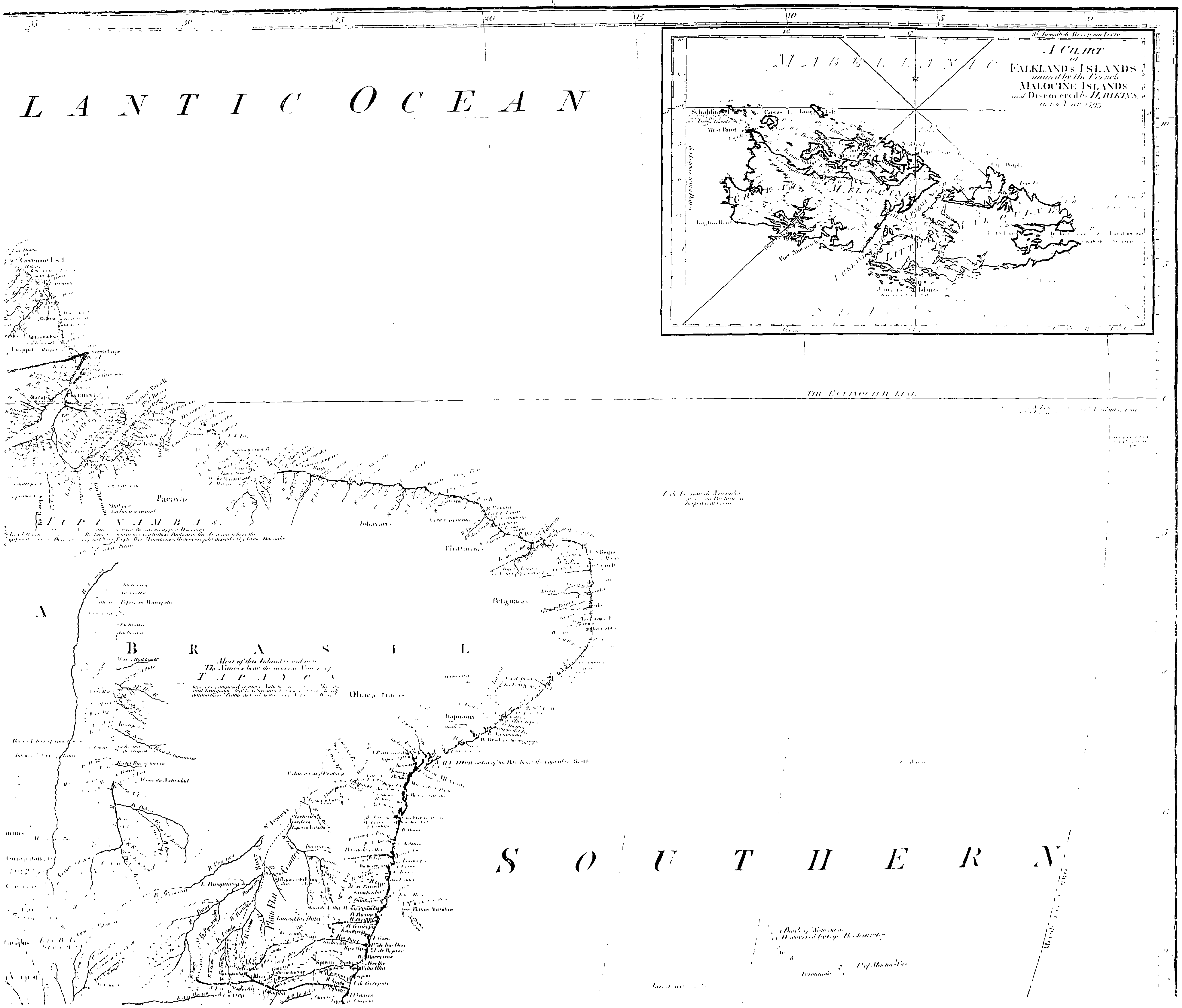
LONDON

Publiſh'd ... Laurie & Whittle, N°.53, Fleet Street

12th May 1794

Yazous River
Chackhumas
Ibitoupas
Pearl River
CHACTAWS
Flathead Indians
Ologoulas
Yazous
Coroas
Yazous
Natchez Mountains
Rosalia
NATCHEZ
Tunicas
Pointe Coupee
Ibberville
Iberville River
Lake Mourepas
LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN
Houmas
Albamons
Colapissas
NEW ORLEANS
Oüachas Lake
Blind Lake
Ascention Bay
GULF OF MEXICO

NORTH SEA of the Spaniards
THE SMALL ANTILLES
ATLAN
SCALES
Margarita
Curaçao
Venezuela
Cabo de la Vela
Orinoco
Caracas
Guayana
TIERRA FIRMA
Panama
Nicaragua
Cayenne
North Cape
GALAPAGOS or INCHANTED I.
THE EQUINOCTIAL LINE
Isles Unown to the Spaniards
Norfolk I.
Bay of Guayaquil
C. Blanco
Amazons R.
Rio Negro
AMAZONIA
PERU
Lima
Cusco
Arequipa
Chiquitos
Zamucos
Moxos
PACIFIC OCEAN
OR
80
75
70
65
60
55
50
45
40
35
10
5
0
5
10
15
20


35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
LANTIC OCEAN
A CHART
of
FALKLANDs ISLANDS
named by the French
MALOUINE ISLANDS
and Discovered by HAWKINS
in the Year 1593
West Point
Port Egmont
Cayenne I. S.T.
North Cape
Paeaxas
TUPINAMBAS
The Equinoctial Line
A
B R A S I L
Most of this Inland is unknown
The Natives bear the common Name of
TAPUYAS
Obacatiaras
Petiguaras
Cape S. Roque
Fernando de Noronha
Tobacaras
Tupinaquins
S O U T H E R N
Trinidad
I. of Martin Vaz

DIVISION OF SOUTH AMERICA with a SUMMARY ACCOUNT of its Trade

SOUTH AMERICA is Divided into Nine Principal parts Viz.

1 Terra Firma to the Spaniards

2 Peru to the Spaniards

Divided into the Audiences of

3 Amazonia

4 Guayana

5 Brasil to the Portuguese

6 Paraguay to the Spaniards

Divided into the Governments

7 Tucuman to the Spaniards

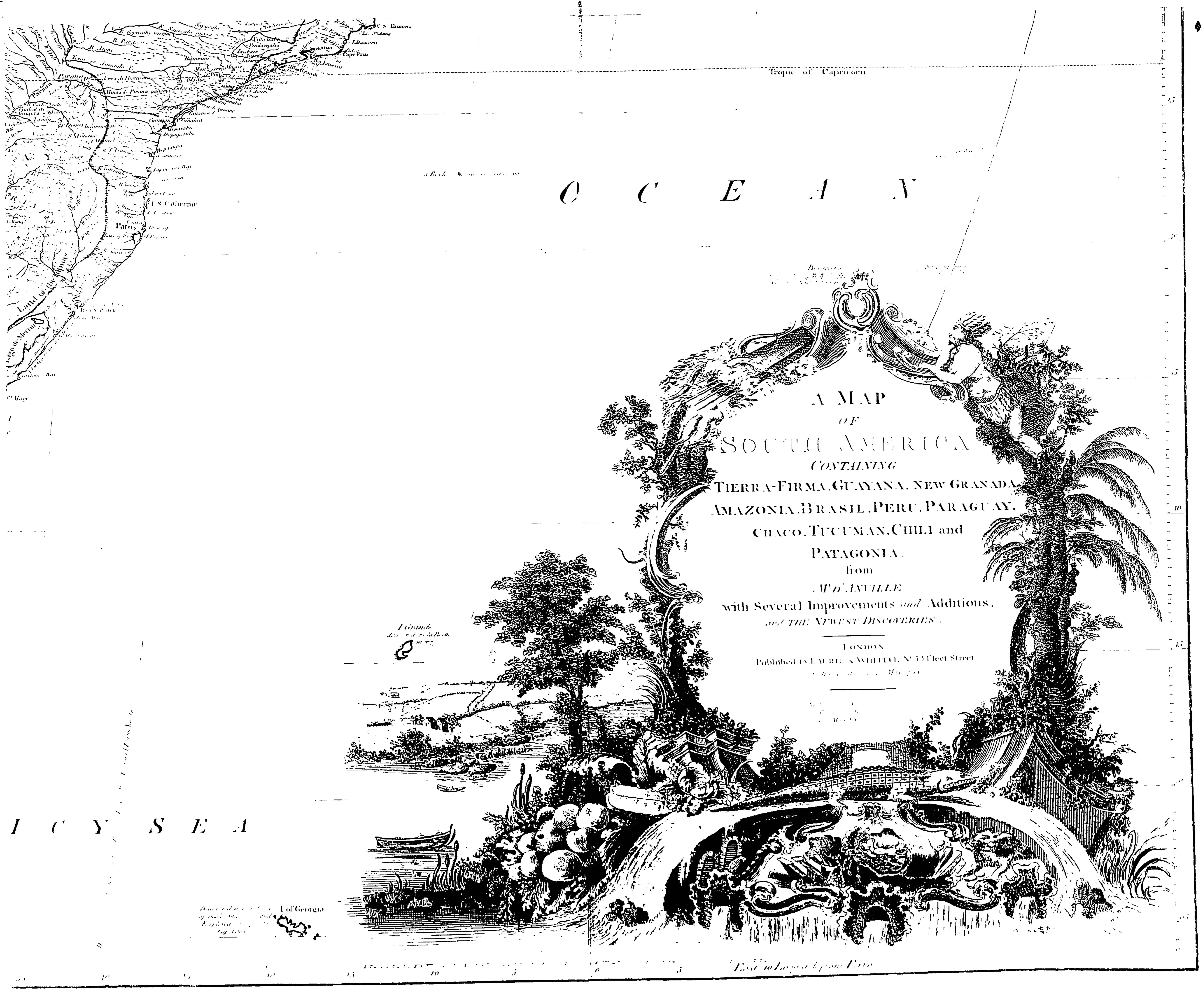
8 Chili to the Spaniards

Divided into three Districts viz.

Chili proper Imperial or Chicuyto

9 Patagonia or the Country of the Gyants Patagons, with the Magellanic Islands

West Longitude from Ferro.


A MAP
OF
SOUTH AMERICA
CONTAINING
TIERRA-FIRMA, GUAYANA, NEW GRANADA,
AMAZONIA, BRASIL, PERU, PARAGUAY,
CHACO, TUCUMAN, CHILI and
PATAGONIA,
from
Mr. D'ANVILLE
with Several Improvements and Additions,
and THE NEWEST DISCOVERIES.
LONDON
Publiſhed by LAURIE & WHITTLE, No. 53 Fleet Street
O C E A N
I C Y S E A
Tropic of Capricorn
I. S. Catherine
Patos
Cape Frio
I. Grande
I. of Georgia
East from London